The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,272.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFT

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 15 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOUBTFUL OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

July.		July.
Leave Bombay 6	Leave Madras	18
„ Cochin 8	„ Coconada	20
„ Tuticorin 12	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Colombo 13	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Galle Point 14	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Nagapatam 15	„ False Point	24
„ Pondicherry 16	Arrives Calcutta	25

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Tuticorin, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Naracal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Calicut on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. T. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 5 P. M.

Up.		Down.	
	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	August.
„ Gundur	15	„	1
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Linga	5
„ Lingah	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	28	„ Gundur	13
Arrive Bussorah	29	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Marjaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander A. Hubert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 3rd July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Iron Ship "Hartfell," 1,224 tons, is now ready to receive Cargo and will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

23rd June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH Boats at once to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Fifteen days having expired since the arrival of the "COLDINGHAME," Consignees of cargo landed and NOT yet PRODUCED their DELIVERY ORDERS for our Countersignature and sent off Boats for their goods are requested to do so at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents ship "Coldinghame."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MADRAS.—To Engineers, Contractors, and others.—FORSALE, at Beypoor, Porto Novo, Poolampatty, and Tuticorin, Dwelling Houses, Workshops, and Land, and extensive Leases of Forest, Steam Engines, and Boilers, Blowing Engines, Steam Hammers, Rolling Mills, Lathes, Planing and Drilling Machines, Rosemount Steel Converting Apparatus, Bricks, Tyre Bricks and Clay, Charcoal, Iron Ores, &c., &c., being the property of the East Indian Iron Company.

Printed Catalogues and further particulars can be had on application to WILLIAM MAYLOR, Calicut, or DYMES & Co., Madras.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed for completeness, compactness, and economy by those of any other makers or dealers in Europe or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for such testimonials to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious complications.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and full instructions adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Estimates for other Chests are also on hand and will be described and suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, recommended especially in all cases of muscular and nervous debility (one of the immediate consequences, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

In Powder .....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicylici) .....12 as.
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and Peabody Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, being water-tight ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 5-m/ bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Boxer Waterproof and W. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pin-fire Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and since resuming, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "EMEU," (1,838 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. C. Rabot, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 9th July, leaving Mazegon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the Day Previous to sailing, and no bookings will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—I have this day REMOVED from Borah Bazaar Street to Elphinstone Circle, near the Custom House. G. TRIANDAFILLIDE.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Notice.—The Ordinary ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, 10th JULY instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 28th February 1869.

Immediately after the close of which, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the above place for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th June 1869, viz.:—

"That Clause 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

T. WILSON,
J. MANSON,
JAMES W. BROWN,
} Directors.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.—We have just landed ex "Conpara," "Nagpore," "Hartfell," "Lord Strathnairn," and "Coldinghame," an extensive CONSIGNMENT OF BASS' BEER AND GUINNESS' STOUT in excellent condition, which we beg to offer to the public at the undermentioned rates. Large orders from Messes and the Trade will be executed at a liberal discount.

BASS' PALE ALE' Bottled by CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

Quarts, in cases of 3 dozens	„ 6 per doz.
Imperial Pints, in cases of 4 dozens	„ 5 „
Pints, in cases of 4 dozens	„ 4 „

GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E. and J. BURKE,
(for whom we are Sole Agents in India.)

Quarts, in case of 5 dozens	Rs. 6 per doz.
Pints, in cases of 6 dozens	„ 5-12 „

Bombay, 1st July, 1869. HOWARD BROTHERS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED HOTEL.

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as to the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 26th ultimo.

RUSTOMJEE BUXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s.s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishments in England. This consignment has been specially [illegible] at this climate by experienced gardeners and [illegible] and no expense has been spared to insure the choice [illegible] of the best and latest crops, and although [illegible] prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those [illegible] quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knoldelice, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas of sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADDLERY, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plaiting Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dummy or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to clear the account.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE during June 1869.

A.
Atkins, T. D. F.
Andree, H. D.
Adree Mosley Fils & Co.

Alana Madha
Ardeshir Rezonjee Godee
Abdoolrahim Jewabhoy
Ardeseer Eduljee Pallonjee
Agelasto, F.

B.
Burstall and Bedford
Bagot, Noel & Co.
Barrett, J. J.
Baker, E., Mrs.
Blackmore, L., Miss
Burkowala, Widow
Bhulookhai Khan Mahomed
Byramjee Jumsetjee
Bapuji Purbooklass
Beroja Roopa
British Consul
Barter, J. H.
Brereton, J.
Bulter, J. D.

C.
Clare & Co.
Crawford, R.
Cameron, P.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Mistry
Cursetjee Buttonjee
Comacio, M., Mrs.
Cooverjee Sewjee
Courtney, E.
Colsen, M. A.
Collet, G. W.
Culliandass Sahwlid

D.
David, Pierce Bromhall
Dalton, C.
Darlow, T. H.
Dadabhoy Cursetjee Mistry
DeMello, T. F.
De Silva, M. J., Mrs.
Dinshaw Dhunjeeshaw
Dava Gungada
Daniel, E.
Douglas, Geo.
Dickinson, J. W.

E.
Eduljee Sons

F.
Furdoonjee Muncherjee
Fisher, Mrs.
Fernandes, J.
Ferreira, E.
Fyfe, H.

G.
Gabler, H. E.
Gillis, J.
Green, H.
Gething, R. S.
Gumberchund Poncookdass
Gujanath Narayenjee
Govindass Beechmchundass
Gopal Canjee
Goolabdass Kursondass
Guerin, Miller & Co.
Gunputram Beerumchundass
Gopall Rowjee
Grisborne & Co.

H.
Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass
Hormusjee Acderjee
Hajee Mohamed Esmail
Haggard, R.
Hansard & Co.
Hegerty, S.
Heerjee Gocal
Harper, Boulton, & Co.
Humby, S.

J.
Johnstone, J., Mrs.
Jumnadass Leelabhur

K.
King, J., Mrs.
Kurlander, G. S.
Kalloorun Jugrundass

Long, W. H.
Lee and Brown & Co.
Laljee Jaikisondass
Lee, G. W. H.
Lewis, A. S.
Latham, J. H.
Lawson, E.
Ledlie, Thomas
Lish, Mrs.

M.
Montague, Miss
Manchund Bharmul & Co.
McDonald, J. D.
Manockjee & Co.
Moriarty, Mrs.
Miranda, J. F.
Mislhe & Co.
Moorgordass, L.
Manockjee Jumsetjee Connegur
Mottabhoy Hormusjee
Manuckchund Bharmul & Co.
Morley, William

N.
Nusserwanjee Pestonjee
Narrayen Raghoomath

O.
Odling

P.
Platt Brothers & Co.
Paglioni & Co.
Patterson, E., Mrs.
Pigg, Mr.

R.
Runchordass Huridass
Ruttonjee Cursetjee
Reid & Co.
Richardson, G.

S.
Shapoorjee Cursetjee & Co.
Sleaman (H. B.) & Co.
Sheagreen, M. L.
Shambert, J.
Shaw, A.
Spencer, C., Mrs.
Scott, W. C.
Smith, Mr.
Stork, Mr.
Stuart, J. & Co.
Simson, Mrs.
Stevens, F.
Scott, Esq. T.

Taylor (A. L.) & Co.
Thompson, W. B.
Thomson A. C.

V.
Valles, Captain
Venning, F.
Vongt, M.

W.
Walker, M. M.
Wittole Wassoodewjee

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BABSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux „	Do.	..... „ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	..... „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julienne.....	Cash case 4 doz.	Rs.	16	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„	15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„	1	„	20 „
1862 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25 „
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„	22 „
Do. 10 „	„	1	„	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	26 „
SHERRY.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	18 „
Do. red	„	2	„	22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„	30 „
SHERRY.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.	Rs. 18 per doz.			

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,
The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.
For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Rvo. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S Superfine do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	33	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	
BADHAM'S Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½
BADHAM'S Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Do. do.	20½
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S Long Cloth Shirts.....	45
BADHAM'S Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each..	7 „ 30

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,	
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,	
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.	

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 32 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast"
"with a Saltier."

AY...			Rs. 26
Ditto in HALF PINTS, per case of 4 dozens..	...	...	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	...	...	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	...	...	„ 40
Ditto in HALF PINTS, per case of 4 dozens ...	...	...	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	...	...	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	...	...	„ 30
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	...	...	„ 36
Ditto in PINTS, per 2 dozen case ...	...	...	„ 38
SHERRIES	...	...	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH ...	...	...	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. TOVEY'S ...	...	...	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne.....	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	Rs. 18
do. Rose.....	F. Wegelin	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.....	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do. ...	„	23
do. Moselle.....	do. ...	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do. ...	„	48
Marcobrunner	do. ...	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein.....	do. ...	„	24
Liebfraumilch.....	Gebr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do. ...	„	26
Schloss Johannisburg.....	do. ...	„	32
Rudesheimer.....	do. ...	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	E. G. Hobbs & Co...	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	„	30
Clos Fodriet St. Emilion	do. ...	„	28
Vrai canon.....	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds.....	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hermozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville.....	do.	„	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Francfils Aine do.		„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc...	do. ...	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do. ...	„	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	36
Old Champagne Cognac.....	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co ...	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„	30
Old Cognac	do. ...	„	50
Absinthe	do. ...	„	12
Burgundy Porto.....	do. ...	„	16
do.	do. ...	„	30
Best Old Cognac.....	Guyot's French Brace	„	36
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes ...	„	15
Boneknamp & Maagbitter.....	H. Underberg Albrecht...	„	20
Magenbitter.....	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly o his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits.....	Rs. 35		
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats... „	18	
Do. do. do.	TROUSERS ..... „	12	

UNIFORMS, ARMY REGULATIONS.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Patock, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated

...DAY AFTERNOON.

...s appended.

...TOCK LIST.

Rs.	Paid.	P. c.	Names.	Rate per Share.
100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	196
1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585½
1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1500
200	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	325
200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	240
250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,250,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1495
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st're Land	915
2,000,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	805
2,500,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	85
100,000	5,000	...	Nil	Mazagon Land	1030
...	2,000	...	Nil	Port Canning	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300p.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
182,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.	Apollo Press Co.	19,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
...	800	800	100p.	Do. New	840
...	1,880	1,880	1064p.	Colaba Press Co.	11,615
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1900p.	Fort Press Co.	11,880
60,000	2,000	1,800	1000p.	Framjii Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	3,575
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	980
32,000	2,500	2,500	420 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	6,000	3,600	1,800	Bombay Ship Co.	1,250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	880
125,000	2,500	all	50	Alliance Spinning	1,540
25,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
500,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	760
500	500	500	12 p.c.	Bycoola Mills	280
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,875
170,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,400
200,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18	3.0	5 p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	127
...	£20	196	3..	do. New £20 shares	128
...	£100	1,0..	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	120
...	£18	196	...	do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	38—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liddation.			
1,250,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	120—1
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	100	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Prid'ncy B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	80
1,000,000	200	...	...	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	...	...	Et India Bank's	15—16
...	...	...	...	Indian Peninsula	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Royal Bank	13
...	200	66	May '67	Royal Bank	6½
500,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	...

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

200,000	5,000	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	520
150,000	3,000	2,000	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	150
200,000	all	650	300	Victoria Spinning	2000
250,000	all	650	300	Bombay Coast	160—10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent.	98½
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	109
15 years' do. do.	705½
10 years' do. do.	100½
5 years' do. do.	99½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	101

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Stewart, Captain, Royal Artillery, on special duty, from London.
Maunsell, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Richmond, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Haines, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 2-10th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th N. I., on leave, from Tanna.
Wilson, Acting Conductor, Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, from Nagpore.
Stock, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Adams, Colonel, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Hucks, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th N. I., on leave, to Tanna.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JULY.

Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Cocoa	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
Iron	£1 7s. 6d. to £4 12s. 6d. ,,
Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Gunnybaloes & Coir	£0 12s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
Candles	...
Oil	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Coffee	Nominal
Blankets	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d. ,,
Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutt, Rice	Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius	8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Victory	Davies	Liverpool.
	Gairnest	Cumming	Liverpool.
	Messenger	Hill	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Orithuiaire, Hughes, to Liverpool.
Barque King, Griffiths, to Aden.
Ship Milwall, Seale, to Liverpool.

The ship Futtel Bairy, to Chita song, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June 27 Asia (s) ... Bombay, June 8.

DEPARTURE.

June 27 Louise Collet ...
Rajmahal ...

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" ... from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, ... bay, Baroda, Central India Railway Company, ... have right of ... g to these two ... es desirous of ... in any of the Native ... present as a means of ... the public have been ... ve use which is made by ... small, along ever line ... the privilege of Railway ... should not be also specially ... Looking to the great and ... y passengers on the two ... ive merchants, traders, &c. ... of advertising in their own ... the publication of their an... ended means of extending ... Advertisers, may be printed ... tions, on either line, at which ... and may advertise for any period ... harges have been fixed on an ex... ange Advertisers to make a liberal ... of making announcements ... application to the ...

GUIDE

Chin... ...
Punjaub Steam... ...
Irrawady Flotilla ...
India General Steam Navigation ...
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nasseik Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company (One Horse).
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritzer Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Seasons.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following Agents:—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheesman and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Ahmednuggur:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—24, G. Street, 30, Cornhill

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 6th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 8 P.M. After-packet letters will, not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Aug. 10
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 31
,,	Aug. 3	,,	Sept. 7
		,,	,, 14

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 9	Friday	Aug. 20
,,	,, 23	,,	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 26
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

13th July.	9th October.
17th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will, for the future, ... Calcutta, the straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 8th.
September 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet
Overland Mail	July 6th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	July 9th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	July 9th.	...	...
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Baghdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpogoly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.	

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

COSTLEY—June 21st, at Sheerbotty, after a lingering illness, William Colebrooke Costley, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, eldest son of the late General Costley.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LUXMOORE—June 23rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant C. T. P. Luxmoore, 29th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—June 25th, at Nagpore, Harry Fayrer, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Beatson.

BRODIE—June 25th, at Kirwee, Barda, of spasmodic cholera, Samuel M. Brodie, Civil Divisional Engineer of Banda and Humeerpore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HORSFORD—June 20th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain E. C. O'B. Horsford, District Superintendent Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTOPHER—June 20th, at Rawul Pindee, Ensign G. H. A. Christopher, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment.

WROUGHTON—June 21st, at Meean Meer, William Wroughton, Major, late 56th N. I., aged 35 years.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances ... nt to this office, should be made payable to the ... ctor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

... Office, Bombay.

... bay Gazette

JULY 3, 1869.

... the fate of the Irish ... th of June it passed ... a majority of 179 to 145 ... House of Peers ever ... years when proxies were ... present rarely, if ever, ... At the moment when ... telegram came to hand, another ... owing that ten days after the second ... se had quietly gone into Com... , and had agreed to ten clauses.

The Archbishop of Can... amendment, deferring dis... 1872, but the condition ... amendment, that the nation and the House of Commons should approve, shows the suppliant character of the opposition, and is one more sign of the effect of those overwhelming majorities in the Commons, and of the striking victory on the second reading.

That victory is due to the common sense of the Peers. For a moment and only for a moment, it seems, there was great risk of a collision between the Peers and the nation. That ... lead its ... prevailed and the ... Peel. But in 1845 Stanley sur... 846, Stanley, Bentinck and Disraeli took the lead and shattered their party to atoms. In 1866 Stanley, then Derby, led again, and acquiring power took the famous "leap in the dark" which once more, to the profit of the nation, broke down the great party of resistance. *Then* Lord Derby, in the House of Peers, was all for acquiescing in the decision of the Commons. *Then* Lord Derby lent all his strength to pass a measure which neither he nor his son approved. *Now*, he falls back into the old rut which suits him best, and with his usual fate. When the party assembled at the Duke of Marlborough's it turned out that many Peers dissented from the headlong policy advocated by the modern Rupert. The weighty influence of Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Stanhope opposed that of Lord Cairns and Lord Derby. Instead of union there was doubt and dissension. The Peers who were not convinced, but not willing to set the House of Lords in antagonism to the Nation, refused to repeat the old, worn-out, disastrous tactics of Lord Derby, foreseeing that success would only result in a humiliating defeat, would irretrievably damage the remnant of power possessed by the hereditary house, and would add tenfold to the already great strength of the Commons. In this day it is not permitted that four hundred and fifty gentlemen, who owe their positions to the accident of birth, should dictate the internal or external policy of the Empire. Even as it is attention must be drawn afresh to their peculiar privileges, and, had Lord Derby succeeded, the discussion would have turned on questions driving to the very root of their existence. Happily for the Peers, and for the Empire, the "common sense of most" asserted its sway, and, for the present, the peril threatening the Hereditary House was removed. One would have thought that four great lessons would not have been lost on the Tories. They had as precedents their submission in 1828, in 1832, in 1846, in 1867. But 145 Peers were insensible to the meaning of these warnings, and were ready to risk their own existence and the peace of the country, in order to win a victory which could at the best but have been temporary. This may be chivalric conduct, but it is not statesmanship. Happily, we repeat, for the Upper House and for the Nation, there were Peers sufficient to frustrate the reckless policy of a leader in whom they can no longer place any real trust, and who has never led them to a victory which was not for them a serious disaster.

We are often forced to reflect how differently in one respect the French would have acted, had they been masters of India instead of ourselves. We explore and colonise the ends of the earth, carry out the most stupendous engineering works, flood all countries with our manufactures, and monopolise almost entirely the carrying-trade of the world. Of these achievements we may justly be proud, but why stop there? Our real triumphs are those won in the field of material science over the blind forces of nature. Our national genius is of a practical and concrete, rather than of a theoretical and abstract character. Hence it comes that, as a race, we are singularly deficient in aesthetic taste,—in the power of infusing into our daily life some of that subtle spirit of poetry which strives to make this dreary world approximate, however slightly, towards an Eden. The French on the other hand, however wanting they may be in qualities which we prize, certainly possess a genius for idealising and refining work-a-day existence, to which we are total strangers. In whatever a Frenchman undertakes, he shows himself above all an artist in the widest sense of the term. Here in this Indian Empire of ours, in which the outward symbols of power stand for far more than with us at home, and therefore constitute an instrument of very great political value, we content ourselves with adhering, as far as circumstances will allow, to the cold traditions of our northern island. The greatest efforts of which we are capable, in the way of darbars, are to be reckoned more or less as failures. Instead of enhancing the pageant a thousand-fold by employing all the resources of decorative art, we rely almost entirely on the effect produced by the gorgeous and picturesque costumes of native chiefs and the gay uniforms of our officers. Again, we conquer the world and straightway strive to remodel it in our own prosaic English mould, as if, by so doing, we make it in any way a pleasanter place in which to live. We Britons certainly take our pleasures in a sad way! Look, for instance, at our public amusements in Bombay. Beyond half a dozen assemblies, one or two great balls, an occasional amateur concert in aid of charity, and a feeble attempt to emulate the glories of Epsom and Goodwood at Byculla,—all of which mild dissipation is crowded into the cold season—we have literally none. Not quite so, for we have forgotten to enumerate the praiseworthy, though unrefined, attempts occasionally made by strolling companies of equestrian and comic actors to enliven our dreary and monotonous existence. This reminds us of the *locale* in which most of these latter entertainments are wont to be given. The Grant Road Theatre, small, badly-ventilated, ill-arranged and dirty, is absolutely the only place at present dedicated to the drama in a city which aspires to become the chief capital of our Indian Empire. Under French rule, Bombay would not certainly have had to complain, at this late day, of the want of either opera-house or theatre. Guided by a taste, which amounts with them to an instinct, the French would have besides given us, long ere this, spacious boulevards, stately squares, well laid-out public gardens, luxurious cafés, grand military displays, and, not by any means the least among the minor things of this life, a good *cuisine*. Moreover the chief places of public amusement would have been unquestionably supported, according to the customary French policy, by a liberal subsidy from Government. Now, though we are thus badly off in the present, we must by no means despair for the future. One of the first questions, we would consider, is regarding our theatre. The building we already possess will not do at all. Unless we are prepared to obtain something better, the present state of our public amusements is not likely to improve. It is true that, thanks to the energy of a few public-spirited individuals among us, a European opera-troupe has actually twice performed with some measure of success within its walls, but such an experiment is far too hazardous to be repeated again. We happen to know for a fact, that a recent proposal to bring out a fresh opera-troupe to Bombay fell through chiefly because of the conviction that our present theatre was so totally unsuitable for operatic representations as to render any scheme, of which it formed a part, an inevitable failure. Whatever may have been done in the days when speculation was King, we feel sure that in these dull times few would be found to subscribe what must necessarily be a large sum, for the privilege of being cooped-up for hours in the Grant Road barn, even though it were to hear the master-pieces of Meyerbeer and Rossini. We do not wish to rob our readers of all hope, but we are convinced that a new theatre worthy of Bombay cannot be built at present if we rely on public subscription. It almost seems that only one of two plans could bring us what we want. We are told that we must look to Government for aid, which is extremely unlikely to be granted, or wait patiently until some public-spirited native millionaire undertakes the task single-handed. His Excellency the Governor would, we are confident, personally give the scheme his warm support, but the Supreme Government keeps too watchful an eye on the public expenditure for us to hope for any pecuniary assistance from the local powers that be. Yet, if the scheme were properly carried out, it would hardly fail to succeed as a commercial speculation. Another question arises as to a fit place for assemblies and concerts. The former, until recently, have been held in Framjee Hall through the courtesy of a gentleman, well-known to us all, but since that building has been let, the committee have been dependent for the necessary accommodation on the kindness of those who lend the use of their own houses for the occasion. Concerts have generally been given in the Town-Hall, but this arrangement is most objectionable on account of the very faulty acoustic properties of the ... e, therefore, a suitable ... serve both for assemblies ... s reached our ears that, ... ren of the mystic tie," ... e long been anxious to ... nail of their own in ... eetings, and have hitherto ... only been def... m erecting one on account of the cost. Now this is practically the very condition in which the subscribers to the assemblies are at present placed. Why should not both parties come to some agreement by which they might be enabled jointly to build a fine hall which would answer the requirements of each? The ground-floor would contain a large chamber, measuring, say seventy feet by forty or thereabouts, in which the lodge banquets and assembly suppers might take place. On the first floor would be the dancing-room, while the second floor might be given up solely for lodge purposes. The entire cost of such a building would probably not exceed a lakh and a half, which sum might be raised by means of debentures. This arrangement, in our opinion, would not only greatly benefit both parties, but it also constitutes the most feasible plan by which to meet certain acknowledged wants. The Government might be asked to grant a site for the building in some eligible situation, if possible on the Esplanade, in which case it might form an attractive architectural feature amid the group that is now in course of erection. We leave it to the parties who are concerned in the question to consider the practicability of our scheme.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, while the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. A little while ago, one of the most froward trumpeters of the ambitious Bank for all India, tauntingly described the Madras business as pawnbroking. But here we see the pawnbroking Bank beating—what shall we say?—the would-be omnipotent and aggressive Bank by four per cent. A rolling stone, we are told, gathers no moss; and in vigorous efforts to spread outward, you naturally get thin. The invading and annexing Bank, also, probably derived half its profit from advances to Government.

Mr. Standish Grove Grady, barrister-at-law, and author of "A Treatise on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance" and of a "Manual of Mahomedan Law," has been appointed Reader in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law to the Inns of Court.

We have been permitted to see a photograph representing the Frere Fountain, opposite Church Gate Street, in its completed form; and feel sure that Bombay will be proud of it when it is set up. Already the sculptured basement or body of the fountain is very handsome; what we may call the crown of the work will add tenfold to the artistic effect. Above the stonework and figures now visible there will be four dolphins out of whose mouths the water will flow into four immense shells. Above the dolphins, borne on a rounded pedestal, or short column, will stand an extremely pretty figure of Flora. This will complete the pyramid. The outline of the whole is graceful and firm, and the workmanship is everywhere excellent. The fountain will be a great acquisition to Bombay.

We learn from the "Pioneer" that Mrs. Turner, the wife of General Turner, died at Simla on Friday night, last week. The Fancy Fair, which was to have been held on Saturday, was put off in consequence. Mrs. Turner was highly popular, and her death is deeply regretted.

A Clergyman having been appointed by the local authorities as Inspector of Schools in Berar, the appointment was reported by the Government of India to the Secretary of State as an exception to the ruling of January 7th 1860. The Secretary of State, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and especially to the fact that the clergyman, though ordained, had never undertaken or performed clerical duty, did not withhold his sanction. But he has at the same time desired that it may be distinctly understood that the appointment is quite exceptional, and that the rule which precludes ministers of religion from holding educational appointments in India is to be strictly adhered to in future. The case referred to is of course that of the Rev. Mr. Aitken of Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta left for Assam and the eastern districts on Monday last.

The "Delhi Gazette" reports another sudden death from brain-apoplexy on the E. I. R. line. On Friday night, last week, on the arrival of the up passenger train at Toondla, school master J. Thomason, of the 58th Regiment, was discovered dead in a second class carriage.

The rains are reported to have been but scanty as yet in Central India, a few showers only having fallen since the 19th ulto. A good deal of sickness is prevalent in Mhow. The weather is, however, now much cooler, and the troops have taken to wearing cloth clothing in the mornings and evenings.

Hart's "Annual Army List" for this year shows the number of officers who were present at Waterloo, and are now on full and half-pay, to be as follows:—11 Generals, 20 Lieutenant-Generals, 5 Major-Generals, 3 Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonel, and 3 Majors; Retired List—1 Major-General, 6 Colonels, 29 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 10 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Paymasters, and 8 Quarter-Masters.

The "Oudh Ukbar" says that the Czar has caused a notification to be published in the Russian "Government Gazette," to the effect that "Russia could in no way advance an army on Hindustan, and that if such an absurd idea was ever entertained, St. Petersburg would in a week be under the British Government." Besides this, adds the editor, "Russia has neither money nor ships, nor that amount of power to face the British Government." This is a consolation certainly.

The shooting party of the Central India Horse had unusually good sport last month, considering the difficulties they had to contend with, owing to the intense heat and the scarcity of water wherever they encamped. Their bag consisted of twenty-one tigers, and nearly as many bears, with some few panthers and leopards. The party was joined by some visitors from Mehidpore and Mhow. A few officers of the Bays, who went out in a different direction, met with very indifferent sport, getting nothing.—*Pioneer.*

The death of Sir Robert Garrett, Colonel of the 43rd Regiment, promotes Major-General Hill and Colonel Danbeney, C.B., late of the 55th Regiment and Superintendent of Army Clothing, to Lieutenant-General and Major-General respectively; and the following Majors, viz., from Major Maclachan, Royal Artillery, to Major Hovenden, Royal Engineers, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The vacant Colonelcy will probably go to Major General Brook Taylor, commanding the Lucknow Division, and formerly Colonel of the 85th Light Infantry.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS.

The following is a partial repetition of a telegram, of the 20th June, which has evidently miscarried in transmission:—

"The second reading of the Irish Church Bill was carried in the House of Lords last night by 179 against 145 votes."

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night the Committee on the Irish Church Bill had a preliminary discussion upon the preamble, but the debate was subsequently postponed.

Earls Grey and Russell and the Bishops advocated concurrent endowments, but Earl Granville declared that Government would never consent to such an arrangement. Ten clauses were adopted, with an amendment by the Archbishop of Canterbury deferring disestablishment till 1872—the House of Commons and the nation being favourable.

The proposal to grant an amnesty to the Fenians was rejected.

The Viceroy of Egypt leaves England to-morrow.

1,938 miles of the French ... cable have been had.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

At a banquet yesterday at the Mansion House Mr. Gladstone declared that the general disendowment of the Irish Church was a covenant with the country.

The revenue for the quarter ending June 30th amounted to £18,847,044.

The French Atlantic cable has been cut and buoyed in order to repair a fault.

Advices from New York state that an American cruiser has arrested a party of Cuban filibusters.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 2ND JULY, 4-48 P.M.

Bank of Bengal reduced rates one per cent. all round yesterday.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5. / Fives Rs. 9½. / Fives and a half, Rs. 14½.

Exchange, six months sight 1s. 11 9/16d.
Freights, Deadweight, price nominal.
Jute, and Linseed, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-8 to 5-10.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 6 pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet but steady.
Market for twist, rising.

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

Last night the Army Estimates were discussed in the House of Commons, and the votes for the so-called reserve forces—the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. Lord Elcho brought forward a motion concerning the formation of an army of reserve, more for the purpose apparently of airing his own ideas and calling public attention to his own merits as a Volunteer Colonel than with any prospect of having his views, which included the adoption of the ballot for enlistment, accepted by Parliament. Mr. Cardwell, in speaking on the subject, strongly opposed the ballot, and with perfect good sense, as the result of its adoption would be, if Lord Elcho's conditions were agreed to, to drive every one away from enlisting in the Army or Militia into the Volunteers. This might be very pleasant for the Volunteer Colonels, who at present have to put their hands in their pockets to provide inducements for their recruits, but it would infallibly lead to the ruin of the only two portions of our military force which are at all suited to take the field. The only important change which the Secretary of State for War enunciated last night was that the Yeomanry is to be converted into mounted rifles. This contemplated alteration would hardly appear to be dictated by the soundest wisdom. It has been found that it is impossible with the present system of only eight days of annual training for the Yeomanry to make its members even decent horsemen, so it is now intended with the same period of training to make them proficients both as cavalry and infantry. Mr. Cardwell also announced that he hoped next session to bring forward a scheme for shortening the period of enlistment, but it is quite evident that he is totally undecided whether the first period of service should be one of three, five, or seven years, and on all other changes and reforms he appears equally vacillating. Every day the truth becomes more apparent that the army cannot hope for efficiency until some Secretary of State or Prime Minister arise with an accurate knowledge of its wants. It is useless and absurd to expect practical improvements from men who have no practical knowledge of the details of their subject: who know nothing except through official interpretation, and view everything through the officially cloaked eyes of their permanent subordinates. Under the existing system of our military government, while the Secretary of State for War is but some speaker in the House of Commons whom it would be unsafe to leave out of the Government, so is pitchforked into the Cabinet, and somehow or other falls upon his legs in the War Office, it is but natural that he can but be the puppet of popular opinion, which on military subjects is singularly erroneous, and will yield up his own ... inefinite military opinions to the desire of his colleagues to retain firm seats on the Treasury bench. A military legislator must always rule with a rod of iron, but a rod of iron is useless to the ruler who dare not apply it for fear of an article in a newspaper or a hostile interpellation in the House of Commons. Yet there seems no ch

Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee, and the object of the meeting is to appoint one of the two as their head priest. A desire is naturally felt that the members of the Panchayet should consult the whole community before appointing either of them as their head priest, and that no partiality should be shown. There are two parties now among the community, one of whom prefer Dustoor Jamasjee, and the other Dustoor Pestonjee.

THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

The following additional subscriptions have been received to the fund in aid of the officers of the wrecked ship Great Northern :—

Messrs. Peel Cassels & Co.	Rs.	50
Messrs. Lyon & Co.	,,	50
Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.	,,	100
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	,,	100
Messrs. Finlay, Clark, & Co.	,,	100
Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	,,	100
Messrs. Leggatt & Co.	,,	50
Messrs. Owen and Okell.	,,	50

As we stated yesterday a wish has been expressed by some of the subscribers that the crew should participate, but that it was believed they had all re-shipped. The original design for the division of the subscriptions will be carried out unless some of the crew can be found in the meantime ; but the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home will be communicated with, so as to ascertain whether any of the crew are still here.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

6th Sunday after Trinity—July 4th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymn 203. Anthem,—O Lord, how manifold (Barnby.)

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 142, 88, and 222.—Anthem, O Lord, how manifold (Barnby.) The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 134 and 188.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns (Holiest, breathe an evening blessing) and 142, part III. (Jerusalem the Golden.) Anthem,—Praise God in His Holiness.

The Offertory to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with sermon by the Rev. E. H. Cooper. Hymns 210 (With Christ we share a mystic grave) and 266 (O Thou whose all-redeeming might.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 152 (Jesus, meek and lowly,) 180 (Jerusalem, my happy home), and 142, part I. (Brief life is here our portion).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers, Holy Communion, (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 222, 142, part III.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 181, 200, 17.

The Offertory to be devoted to Church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on H. M. S. *Ancelead* at 11 o'clock by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

THE BURNING OF THE JAMES CHILDS.

As we mentioned yesterday, the steamer Koina, Captain Colliver, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Bushire, bringing the first officer, carpenter, and thirteen of the crew of the ship James Childs, laden with coals from Bombay for Bushire, and which, as was lately reported by telegraph, was left on fire at Bushire on 10th June. Through the courtesy of Mr. H. Jahrs, the first officer of the James Childs, we have received the following interesting account of the fire :—

SUNDAY, 6th July 6-15 A.M.—Henry Travers, gunner, observed smoke coming out of the main hatchway. It was immediately reported to the captain. All hands were instantly set to work to remove the coals from under the hatchway. When we had worked down as far as the between deck beams, we perceived the smoke coming up between the carline of the mainmast and the mast ; rigged both pumps and played the water where the smoke was visible.

MONDAY.—All hands working the pumps succeeded in putting down the smoke. Pumps kept going.

2 P.M.—Smoke rising in volumes from main hatch.

TUESDAY.—The crew being completely exhausted, half of them were allowed to lay down to sleep, the other half keeping the pumps going. Five feet of water in the hold.

WEDNESDAY.—Sighted Bushire. Steering for it. 4 A.M. perceived pumps stopped. There not being wind enough to go over the bar, we came to an anchor at 10 A.M. in 4¼ fathoms of water—the Residency bearing E. N. E. and miles 4¼. Pumps kept going all this time. Six feet of water in the hold.

NOON.—Captain Kingcome went on shore with the pilot.

3 P.M.—Captain Kingcome returned on board bringing the pilot with him in order to take us inside, and having engaged 30 men to come off and relieve our men at the pumps, but the men could not come off, it blowing hard from the N. W. and a heavy swell. Smoke increasing.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT.—Observed the mainmast shaking and threatening to come down every moment, so that it was very dangerous for men to work near it, the head of the mast being burnt away. Seven feet water in the hold. All hands pumping hard. Fire evidently gaining upon us. At daylight, hoisted signals of distress. Thirty coolies came off from shore.

9-30.—Received assistance from H. M.'s steamer Dalhousie. Our men and the Dalhousie's crew under the superintendence of Mr. Bing, chief officer, pumping vigorously.

5—After hatch caught fire.

6-30.—Foremast also caught fire ; fire spreading fore and aft. Heat becoming insufferable.

7-30.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s boat Abyssinia seeing our condition anchored within two ships' length of us. Strong wind and heavy swell.

8 P.M.—Got into the boats all hands, and left the ship to her fate, seeing we could do no more.

In addition to the above, we may mention that the James Childs cast anchor about five miles from land. Captain Wood, of H. M.'s s.s. Dalhousie (which was lying at Bushire), came off with his boats, crew, and an engine. After a short stay on board, he returned ashore, promising to bring off the Dalhousie in the evening and tow the burning vessel to a bank when the tide was suitable. He left his men and engine, however, in charge of Mr. Bing, the chief officer, with instructions to render all the assistance they could ; and these assisted the crew of the James Childs. The men kept at the pumps all day, working in heavy weather and an intense heat. The Dalhousie came out in the afternoon, but the wind was blowing so hard, and the fog was so heavy, that her commander deemed it impracticable to tow the James Childs to a shoal and so anchored at about a mile to the windward of her. This was the state of matters at half-past seven when the B.I. S.N. Co.'s s. s. Abyssinia, with the mail from Bombay for Bushire came steaming along. Captain Templeton at once came alongside in his boat and told Captain Kingcome that if he thought it necessary he would lower his life-boat and do anything that was thought proper. This was not deemed necessary, but the Abyssinia's anchor was dropped two ships' lengths off the burning vessel and her captain volunteered to remain close by all night in case assistance should be required. About this time Captain Kingcome and Mr. Bing told Captain Templeton that they believed there was no longer hope of the vessel, and the latter went off with his men and engines. The crew of the James Childs also left her in about three quarters of an hour after. Their boats had been ready astern since the 8th when the ship had begun to blaze up, and there was a good deal of trouble and danger in getting them manned. However the men got off most of their clothes and made for the Abyssinia. One of the boats from that ship rendered good assistance, for the long-boat of the James Childs got so much damaged that it could not proceed and the men had to be transferred to one of the Abyssinia's boats. In fact had it not been for this boat, the crew of the long-boat would have run a narrow escape, and even as it was, some of the sailors lost a portion of their traps, whilst the chief officer—who was the last to leave the ship—lost all. Thanks to Captain Templeton—who has before rendered good service to the crew of a burning ship—and to his crew who heartily helped the poor fellows who had a heavy four days of it, the men got all aboard the Abyssinia, where they were kindly received. They got into Bushire at ten next morning, and after visiting the Resident there, were sent to live aboard the Dalhousie where they were made very comfortable. The portion that has reached Bombay are now in the Sailors' Home. The captain and the others will arrive in the Abyssinia.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 27th June, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	58,219	4	0
Merchandize	1,24,598	4	8
Electric Telegraph	1,702	2	0
Earth Trains	2,372	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,025	10	8
Corresponding week last year open 834 Miles	3,02,761	7	3
Decrease	1,16,735	12	7

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·965, rain 4 cents.

COCHIN, 2nd, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·96, rain 59 cents.

MANGALORE, 2nd, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 83·25, rain 98 cents.

VINGORLA, 2nd, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 2nd, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 30·01, rain 5 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

BUSHIRE, 2nd, 7-38 A.M.—Mail steamer Mahratta arrived during night.

JASK, 2nd, 6-25 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone leaving for Kurrachee.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 11	0 10
,, Calcutta	11 51	1 58
,, Madras	4 25	0 49

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that at last the desirable scheme of public swimming baths is assuming a tangible appearance. There are few European residents in Bombay who will not appreciate them to the fullest degree, and I am of opinion that they will not only constitute a highly prized luxury, but a remunerative investment to the Government or any company of gentlemen who may take up the cause and carry it to its completion. The combination of a raquet court with the baths is, I think, a good idea, for the lassitude produced by a well-contested game will soon be dispelled, we fancy, by a "dip" in the pure water of the Bombay swimming baths.

1st July. NINOBLANCO.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES :—30TH JUNE.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

GRINDLAY, GROOM AND CO. vs. GIRDHURLAL FUTTECHUND.

MR. FERGUSON, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

Mr. O'Leary, in giving judgment, said—The facts in this case were abundantly proved on the testimony of plaintiffs' witnesses, and were not, after that evidence had been given, disputed by the defendants. On the 27th April last, the plaintiffs held two hoondees accepted by defendants and due on that day, to the amount of Rs. 3,500. On the same day, the defendants' man Tejcurn, went to the plaintiffs to take up the hoondees and paid to the plaintiffs' clerk, Framjee, what purported to be Rs. 3,500 in currency notes, three notes for Rs. 1,000 each and ten notes for Rs. 50 each. These were, after careful examination, received by plaintiffs' and the hoondees, or "Kokas" as they are called when paid and cancelled, were returned. On the morning of the next day, April 28th, the plaintiffs sent their man, Merwanjee, to the Currency Office at about 11 A.M. with the three notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which had been received from the defendants in order to have them changed for small notes. It was ascertained there that one of these notes was a forgery. It is unnecessary to give further publicity to the test by which the officers of the Currency Department proved the note to be a forgery ; but in reference to the present case, it is material to remark that the forger's was so well executed that the note would, in all probability, have been taken as genuine at any mercantile house in Bombay, possibly even at a bank. Plaintiffs' man, Merwanjee, having been detained at the Currency Office, was released, having sent word to the plaintiffs that he was detained. Plaintiffs' chief cashier, upon hearing the note was a forgery, communicated with Mr. Groom, one of the plaintiffs, and he (the cashier) and Merwanjee immediately proceeded to give information to the Commissioner of Police. On their way to the Commissioner, they called at the defendants' place of business, and Merwanjee stated to them that only Rs. 2,500 had been paid on account of the hoondees. He did not tell them that a forged not had been paid in, but stated that only Rs. 2,500 had been paid ; and he did so, as Nowrojee, [illegible] in order to [illegible] defendants' [illegible] purpose of ascertaining whether the defendants had taken the numbers of the notices. They called for defendants' journal, and it was at once produced. Having ascertained that the number of the notes had not been taken down, Merwanjee and Nowrojee left, without saying anything to the defendants as to the forgery. On the next day April 29th, Merwanjee gave a written notice of the forgery to the defendants about 11 A.M. On this state of fact Mr. Latham, for the defendants, contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the amount from the defendants on the ground of *laches* in not having given due notice of the forgery to the defendants. The cases *Cornidge* vs. *Allenby*, 6 B, and C. 373 (S. C. 9 E. C. L., K. B. 95) and *Robson* vs. *Oliver*, 10 Q. B. 704 (S. C. 16 L. J.) appear to me to shew that, in such a case as the present, notice of the forgery to the late holder of the bank note is equally necessary as in the ordinary case of dishonour of a bill of exchange. The cases cited were not cases of forgery, but of insolvency of the Bank ; but the same principles appear to be applied to bank notes as to ordinary bills of exchange. The remaining question, therefore, is, was the notice in this case sufficiently early? Did the plaintiffs exercise due diligence, in order to enable the defendants to have the same remedy over against the party who had passed the note to them, as the plaintiffs now seek to enforce against the defendants?

Now, in the ordinary case of dishonour of a bill of exchange at due date, the rule, I apprehend, is perfectly clear as to the time within which the holder of the note must give notice to the party whom he seeks to hold liable in default of the acceptor. The notice must be given, if possible, on the day after the dishonour ; and so of other parties to the bill, each has his day to give notice to the party liable to him. This is a well-known principle, but is perhaps more clearly expressed in *Rowe* vs. *Tipper*, 13 C. B. 249 (S. C. 22 L. J., C. P. 135) than elsewhere. Maule, J., says—"That rule is that the party other than the acceptor, sought to be charged upon a bill, is entitled to notice of dishonour within a reasonable time. When both parties live in the same town, it has been said, that notice must be given in time to be received in the course of the day next after the dishonour, or after the party sending the notice had himself received notice of the dishonour. Each indorsee has his own day. He is required to use due diligence ; he is not bound to abandon all other business the instant he receives notice, and set about giving notice to others. To avoid going into nice distinctions as to time of day at which he received notice and as to how soon he might have sent off notice ; a rule has been established that he may wait till the next day and then give notice. The rule, however, is not that he is to have a day only and no more, but he is to have so much time as will enable him to give notice with due diligence, and no matter how much time has been occupied in giving notice, if there has been no want of due diligence, the notice will be in proper time." I have cited this case at length, not for the purpose of bringing authorities to establish a rule which is to be found in every text-book on the subject, but for the purpose of showing (as it appears to me clearly) that the conduct of the plaintiffs on the present occasion, whether they have kept themselves within the letter of the rule or not, has been strongly at variance with the spirit of it. On the day on which the plaintiffs have notice of the forgery, their clerk goes to the defendants, converses with them on the subject of the note, and makes a statement to them which, so far from being a notice of the forgery, was eminently calculated to convey an entirely false impression to the defendants ; and there is no doubt on the evidence that this was intentionally done ; the object being to conceal for the time, from the defendants, the fact that they had passed a forged note to the plaintiffs. Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary, to consider whether the plaintiffs, having withheld notice of the forgery from the defendants for nearly twenty-four hours from the first time the plaintiffs communicated with the defendants after plaintiffs' knowledge of the forgery, the plaintiffs have still given notice with due diligence according to the rule laid down in all the cases. If this were the case of dishonour of a bill of exchange, I should feel considerable difficulty in saying that the plaintiffs were not within the rule. I have certainly been unable to find any case in which *laches* complained of consisted of a deliberate suppression of notice. But it does appear that the case of forgery stands on a different footing from the ordinary case of dishonour. In the case of *Cork* vs. *Masterman*, 9 B. and C. 902 (S. C. 8 L. J. K. B., 77,) Mr. Justice Bayley, in speaking of the case of forgery, says,—"We are all of opinion (and Lord Tenterden concurs in opinion with us) that the holder of a bill is entitled to know, on the day when it becomes due, whether it is an honoured or dishonoured bill ; and if he receive the money and suffered to retain it during the whole of that day, the parties who paid it cannot recover it back." The present case appears to me to be very analogous to *Cork and Masterman*, a case which decided in 1829, is quoted with approval in some of the latest text book on the subject. (See Byles on Bills, 9th Edn ; 326.) The Court in that case, in distinguishing a case which has been cited for the defendant, said—"That case differs from the present in several circumstances, but among them is one very material point, namely, that there the notice of the forgery was given on the very day the payment was made." It appears to me, therefore, though I have some doubt on the matter, that the plaintiffs were guilty of *laches* in withholding from the defendants notice of the fact of the forgery. It is unnecessary for me to remark that there was not in this case anything whatever which, in my mind, should reasonably have led the plaintiffs to the belief that the defendants had *knowingly* given a forged note in payment. On these grounds it appears to me that the defendants are entitled to a verdict. Verdict for defendants, costs certified Rs. 85.

Mr. Ferguson applied to have a case stated for the High Court, which was granted accordingly.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice COUCH.)

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.

THE BYCULLA MURDER CASE.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, a foreman, was charged with having, on the 11th June 1869, murdered Charles Johnstone at Byculla. The case was tried before a special jury, consisting of Messrs. David Evans Owen, William Collins Penson, Samuel Giles, John Firth, Frederick C. Marvel, William Maidment, George W. Booker, Robert Campbell, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla, and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia.

The Advocate General (Mr. White) and Mr. Cooper prosecuted for the Crown ; and Dr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. White, in stating the case, said the prisoner and the deceased were both in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company as firemen, and both of them lived in a compound situated near the Byculla railway station, and which no doubt was known to most of them as being the compound of the "Nawab's Bungalow." The compound was a very large one and contains a handsome bungalow. The lower part of the compound was let out to a number of Europeans and natives who resided there. The prisoner lived in a room on the ground floor of the main building and the deceased in an outhouse or godown which was turned into a residence, and was close by the house of the prisoner. The prisoner's dwelling was in a corner room, and the prisoner in going to his rooms passed by the room occupied by the deceased. Now the scene of the murder was the verandah of the deceased's residence. It would appear by the evidence which he should lay before them that about 8 or 9 o'clock on the evening of Friday the 11th of last month the deceased was lying on a mat outside his room in this verandah. There was lying with him on the mat a Mrs. Rozario, who is a widow, but who for a month previous had been living with the deceased as his mistress. Well, these two persons were lying in the verandah, when the prisoner came home at about that hour, and in order to pass to his own room, he necessarily passed the spot where they were lying. As he passed he addressed some abusive language towards the deceased, but so far as was known no blows passed at that time. The prisoner began the abuse, and having so abused the deceased, then passed to his own rooms, and after remaining there for a few moments [illegible] came out and again commenced abusing Johnstone. An altercation ensued, a bottle was thrown and immediately afterwards the prisoner laid hold of the deceased with very great violence, and either pulled him down, or if he was previously down, struck him while he was lying there, and kicked him severely. Deceased appeared to have made no resistance ; he was passive in the hands of the prisoner, who was a very much more powerful man than he was. Very shortly after giving the deceased this kicking, the prisoner laid hold of a hammer which was lying in a little cookroom adjoining the verandah, and formed by a tattee wall stretched across the verandah. He laid hold of this hammer and commenced hammering the deceased, and after hitting him several blows, got up. The deceased uttered no cry apparently, or if he did he simply used the words, "Oh, my God." He remained quite silent, and, as it turned out eventually, was dead. Persons came past afterwards and found he was dead ; and at about 11 o'clock the following morning, the body was examined by Dr. Gray, the Coroner's surgeon, who found a superficial cut about the left eyebrow, and there was considerable swelling and bruises, but more especially the surgeon's attention was directed to a great swelling over the region of the spleen, and, upon feeling with his finger, he found that the ribs were broken. Upon making a *post mortem* examination, he ascertained that no less than four ribs were broken and that the spleen had a deep cut in it, and had been ruptured by one of the broken ribs having penetrated it. Now the witnesses which would be called as to the origin of this disturbance were two, Mrs. Rozario and a little boy named Nussoo Mulkoo, a boy of all work in the employ of Mr. Lyons, a fitter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. These two witnesses did not agree, so far as the evidence appeared upon the depositions, on all the circumstances connected with this particular, but in many essential points they did. They were perfectly agreed that the abuse was commenced by the prisoner upon first passing, and that when he came out again there was a commencement of violence upon prisoner's part. But with regard to the throwing of the bottle, Mrs Rozario said it was thrown by the prisoner at deceased, and that that was the beginning of the violence after prisoner came out of his room. The boy said, upon the other hand, that the bottle was thrown by the deceased to the prisoner in consequence of some liberty being taken with Mrs. Rozario by the prisoner, who had laid hold of her and was pulling her about. Both these witnesses were agreed that whoever threw the bottle, the prisoner made a most violent attack upon the deceased, and they were also agreed that the deceased made no resistance, and that he was powerless in the hands of the prisoner, who was a much more powerful man. The attack consisted of the kicking and beating, and he should tell them that at the time prisoner was wearing very heavy boots called "ammunition" boots. The evidence would show in any case that the hammer was used by the prisoner in a very cruel and barbarous manner. With regard to the variation in their stories, he might remind them that this occurrence was at 8 or 9 o'clock at night, and that there was only a dim light in the verandah. It came from two lights, one a little tumbler light in the room of the deceased, placed opposite the door, which threw a feeble light over the verandah, and one a little light hung from a globe in the prisoner's room. Under these circumstances, and great terror existed by the violence of the prisoner, violence so great, that he thought nearly every witness which would be called would tell them that at one stage or another they ran away from the frightful they were in. There was another person present, an old woman named Ballee, a servant of Mrs. Rozario, but she was a very old person, and what little wits she had about her were frightened out of her. Here name was upon the back of the indictment, and his learned friend could call her if he liked. Two persons were also called who were aroused by the disturbance and were alarmed by the groans of Johnstone. They would depose to the fact of the hammering, and the circumstance under which that hammering took place. Now from that short sketch of the case there would be no doubt of two things at—first, that the death of Johnstone was caused by violence ; and secondly, that it was the prisoner who committed these acts of violence which resulted in the death of the deceased. Of course the question for the jury would be as to the circumstances under which these acts of violence were perpetrated ; whether upon the evidence after it had been laid before them, and after they had heard his learned friend, they thought there were circumstances which would reduce the offence from the graver to an offence of a less grave nature. Upon that point he might tell them that evidence would be called to show that prisoner and deceased had been on bad terms, and that upon one occasion Hutchinson had uttered threats against the life of the deceased, and they would also be informed of the expressions which he used in the hammering. They were very brutal expressions, and all showed a very malignant and vindictive feeling towards the deceased. Now upon this point, and independently of the inference to be drawn from the words and conduct of the prisoner, he would especially direct their attention to the use of the hammer by the prisoner. The evidence would show them most conclusively, that the prisoner—whatever the provocation he may have received, and even supposing it was shown to their satisfaction that the bottle was thrown at, and not by, him—made a ferocious attack upon the deceased, whom he perfectly overwhelmed with his ferocity. The unfortunate man lay perfectly passive under the prisoner's blows from the hammer. In fairness to the prisoner he might say he did not go away to fetch the hammer. It did not belong to him, but to Mr. Lyons, who had given it to his boy to be thrown away, as it was a useless old railway hammer. It was fair to him to say that he appeared to have caught sight of this weapon. It was a heavy hammer, and it was with this that he hit the deceased, who was lying down, in a very tender part of the body, resulting in the breaking of four ribs. As to the provocation he might have sustained, if the bottle was thrown at prisoner, it would be for them to consider whether the kicking he gave the deceased was not sufficient to satisfy his feeling of revenge, and whether if he had only acted from motives caused by the annoyance he would have afterwards returned to Johnstone and hit him these terrible blows over the region of the spleen. Blows from such a weapon were most imminently dangerous to life, and that was what they would have to consider.

Mrs. Mary Rozario was the first witness called—She said that prisoner had entertained a bitter feeling towards deceased, whom he had assaulted once or twice before. Prisoner had tried to persuade her to leave Johnstone and go and live with him. She refused to do so. On one occasion, about a month before his death, Johnstone was assaulted by prisoner and had to go to the hospital. Prisoner frequently used filthy language towards the deceased, and had said he would break every bone in deceased's body. He said that deceased was not fit to keep a woman. Johnstone was a tall man, but prisoner was the more powerful man and went by the name of "bully." On the night of the murder prisoner flung a bottle at Johnstone whom he afterwards kicked. Johnstone did not attempt to defend himself.

Nussoo Mulkoo, a Surtee boy, who was next examined, said the bottle was flung by Johnstone at prisoner.

Valentine Augustine, a printer, living in the Nawab's compound, said he was disturbed on the night of the murder by the noise, and went out and saw Johnstone lying on his back. Prisoner was standing by and picked up a broken bottle and said Johnstone had struck him with the bottle. Prisoner then went up to Johnstone and kicked him thrice on the right side. Deceased only said, "Oh, my God," and tried to turn over on his side, and whilst he was doing so, prisoner picked up a hammer that was lying between Johnstone's legs, and struck him with it four times between the loins and thighs. Witness was frightened and went away. Deceased made no resistance whatever, and only said, "Oh, my God."

Frederick Williams, another resident of the Nawab's compound, gave evidence much to the same effect. Sometime after the hammering prisoner returned with a signal lamp. He looked at Johnstone's body and using filthy language said, "He won't get up again for a week," and said, "How's your head?" A slight groan escaped the deceased and then prisoner used a filthy jeering expression. On the arrival of some police sepoys prisoner told them that deceased had been drinking and had struck him (prisoner) with a bottle. One of the sepoys enquired, "If he struck you with the bottle, who struck him?" Prisoner replied, "I struck him."

Cross-examined—Before witness went out of his bungalow he heard Hutchinson using bad language to the deceased and say, "Will you leave a bottle at me?"

Balloo Gargajee, a police sepoy, Mr. Inspector Dadson, and a butler in the service of the prisoner were examined and cross-examined by Dr. Barton. Mr. Dadson said he thought Mrs. Rozario was drunk when he saw her on the night of the murder.

At the request of Dr. Barton, the depositions of Mary Rozario, taken before the Magistrate, Mr. Showell, and Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner, were read, with the object of proving some discrepancy between them and the story told by her in the witness-box.

Dr. Barton then addressed the jury for the defence. He contended that the jury must find the prisoner guilty, not of murder, but of manslaughter the quality of which, whether of the highest or lowest degree, His Lordship would judge. He would put the facts before them in such a light that, when they considered their verdict, they dared not, having due respect to their oath, say that this man was guilty of anything above manslaughter. Deceased was certainly a coward, and it was probable that the prisoner had been trying on something with Mrs. Rozario ; that she had called to Johnstone ; that Johnstone, like a coward, struck prisoner with the bottle, thus causing him grave and sudden provocation. He then commented at great length on Mrs. Rozario's statement, contending that her evidence could not be depended on.

The Chief Justice was about to address the jury, when

The Foreman (Mr. David Evans Owen) said the jury had already agreed upon their verdict, so that it would be sufficient if His Lordship would merely explain the law.

His Lordship—Well, it does not look well for jurymen to be so precipitate in coming to a conclusion in a case of this kind. And I don't think the gentlemen of the special jury are setting a very good example to the common jury. I was going to explain the law to you. If you don't like to have the evidence read to you, it is not my wish to do it, or to take up time which you may consider to be very valuable. You might have waited till I was going to do it.

Mr. Maidment here rose and said—I deem it necessary to disclaim any participation in this request. It has been made without my knowledge.

The Chief Justice—It ought not to have been made without the fullest concurrence of all the jurymen. It is rather an irregular proceeding on the part of the foreman of the jury to take upon himself to do such a thing without the concurrence of all the jurymen. If you have made up your mind, it will probably be of no use to say anything to you.

The Foreman—I was informed that every one had agreed to make this request.

The Chief Justice—There seems to be one gentleman at least who was not consulted. If you have already made up your mind it is probably useless for me to say anything to you, and you had better give your verdict and take upon yourself the responsibility of giving your verdict in that way.

After some consultation in the jury box,

The Foreman said—The jury would prefer leaving it to your Lordship.

The Chief Justice—I was going to tell you, when you thus interrupted me, that you had to consider, in the first place, whether the offence of murder was made out against the prisoner, and that if you thought upon the evidence that the crime did not amount to murder, you might find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Counsel has told you something about the law, and I think it is perhaps important that you should hear from me what the law is, because the law must come from the Judge. The counsel for the prisoner is sometimes apt, in his anxiety for his client, not to be quite so accurate in the statement of the law as the Judge, who is not in the same position as counsel. The offence here is referred to law which cannot be strictly applied to India, because we have nothing to do in India with manslaughter, and the fine distinctions of manslaughter. We are here administering the law according to the Penal Code, which has in an admirable manner defined the different classes of offences ; and what you ought to hear from me is what in India the law says amounts to murder, and what does not. When you have heard that, I have no wish that you should be taken through the evidence, if you are quite satisfied that you can come to a verdict in this man's case without that being done. Whether your recollection is so accurate with regard to the evidence that you can give proper effect to all that these witnesses have stated, without its being at all recalled to your memory, is a matter for you to decide, and not for me ; upon you rests the responsibility. You must be satisfied, in order to convict the prisoner of murder, that there was an intention of causing an injury which the prisoner knew was likely to cause death, or of causing an injury which would, in the ordinary course of nature, cause death, or of causing an injury which was so eminently dangerous as to be likely to cause death. If you are not satisfied on the evidence that that was the case, after hearing the evidence and the medical gentleman, then you may find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. You may also even, if you think there was not the worse intention I have mentioned—if you thought that the real state of things was this, that he had received great provocation by a bottle being thrown at him, and that he was deprived of the power of control by that—then you may find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. I have pointed out what you have to consider ; I have not the least desire to read over the evidence to you, and certainly would not have offered to read it to you, if it had not been possible that in a case of this kind, where counsel for the prisoner has relied upon discrepancies and a somewhat minute examination of the evidence, it was at least doubtful whether twelve gentlemen of the jury are able to carry in the whole of the facts in their minds so as to do justice to the case. However, I don't think it necessary to do that, it is not for to me say. You have to find whether the prisoner in this case was guilty of murder, or whether, upon the evidence, you are satisfied that the offence made out is that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or whether you are satisfied that, although there might have been the absence of intention, death was caused by the violence of the prisoner, and the cause of death wearing of very heavy boots called "ammunition" boots. The evidence would show in any case that the hammer was used by the prisoner in a very cruel and barbarous manner. With regard to the variation in their stories, he might remind them that this occurrence was at 8 or 9 o'clock at night, and that there was only a dim light in the verandah. It came from two lights, one a little tumbler light in the room of the deceased, placed opposite the door, which threw a feeble light over the verandah, and one a little light hung from a globe in the prisoner's room. Under these circumstances, and great terror existed by the violence of the prisoner, violence so great, that he thought nearly every witness which would be called would tell them that at one stage or another they ran away from the frightful they were in. There was another person present, an old woman named Ballee, a servant of Mrs. Rozario, but she was a very old person, and what little wits she had about her were frightened out of her. Here name was upon the back of the indictment, and his learned friend could call her if he liked. Two persons were also called who were aroused by the disturbance and were alarmed by the groans of Johnstone. They would depose to the fact of the hammering, and the circumstance under which that hammering took place. Now from that short sketch of the case there would be no doubt of two things at—first, that the death of Johnstone was caused by violence ; and secondly, that it was the prisoner who committed these acts of violence which resulted in the death of the deceased. Of course the question for the jury would be as to the circumstances under which these acts of violence were perpetrated ; whether upon the evidence after it had been laid before them, and after they had heard his learned friend, they thought there were circumstances which would reduce the offence from the graver to an offence of a less grave nature. Upon that point he might tell them that evidence would be called to show that prisoner and deceased had been on bad terms, and that upon one occasion Hutchinson had uttered threats against the life of the deceased, and they would also be informed of the expressions which he used in the hammering. They were very brutal expressions, and all showed a very malignant and vindictive feeling towards the deceased. Now upon this point, and independently of the inference to be drawn from the words and conduct of the prisoner, he would especially direct their attention to the use of the hammer by the prisoner. The evidence would show them most conclusively, that the prisoner—whatever the provocation he may have received, and even supposing it was shown to their satisfaction that the bottle was thrown at, and not by, him—made a ferocious attack upon the deceased, whom he perfectly overwhelmed with his ferocity. The unfortunate man lay perfectly passive under the prisoner's blows from the hammer. In fairness to the prisoner he might say he did not go away to fetch the hammer. It did not belong to him, but to Mr. Lyons, who had given it to his boy to be thrown away, as it was a useless old railway hammer. It was fair to him to say that he appeared to have caught sight of this weapon. It was a heavy hammer, and it was with this that he hit the deceased, who was lying down, in a very tender part of the body, resulting in the breaking of four ribs. As to the provocation he might have sustained, if the bottle was thrown at prisoner, it would be for them to consider whether the kicking he gave the deceased was not sufficient to satisfy his feeling of revenge, and whether if he had only acted from motives caused by the annoyance he would have afterwards returned to Johnstone and hit him these terrible blows over the region of the spleen. Blows from such a weapon were most imminently dangerous to life, and that was what they would have to consider.

The jury expressed a wish to retire to consider their verdict, and retired about half-past four o'clock. After an absence of ten minutes, they returned into court with a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Prisoner here burst into tears.

The Chief Justice then said—William Hutchinson, the jury have thought you guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The law allows me no alternative but to pass upon you a sentence of penal servitude for life, or a sentence of imprisonment, and in my judgment this is not a case in which it would be right for me to pass upon you merely sentence of imprisonment, for however long term, or any term I should have the power of giving. Therefore the sentence of the Court upon you is that you undergo penal servitude for life.

Prisoner—I want to ask one question. One of the men I lived with has got all my property and won't give it up.

His Lordship said that was not a matter for him. The authorities of the prison were the parties to whom prisoner should make any application of that kind.

The Court then adjourned a few minutes before five o'clock.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 2.

FORGERY.—Ahmed bin Ali and Abdoola bin Enoos were charged, the first with having on 12th June dishonestly used as genuine a certain forged document purporting to be a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000, and the latter with abetting the offence. Both were also charged with having in their possession a forged document knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Branson conducted the prosecution, and Ahmed Ali was defended by Dr. Barton.

Mr. Branson said this was one of those cases in which the evidence was so conclusive that it was difficult to conceive what defence his learned friend could raise, but they knew his learned friend's ingenuity, and probably he would try to persuade them that his client was one of the most innocent creatures on the face of the earth. They had half a dozen witnesses to the fact of the prisoners trying to sell a forged document as genuine. About the 9th or 10th June one of the witnesses named Ameer Ahmed met the first prisoner, who asked him to come to his house as he had some business for him. Ameer Ahmed went next day, and found the two prisoners seated together, when the first prisoner disclosed the little business. He said, "I have got a forged note for Rs. 1,000, and if you can find a purchaser I will sell it to you cheap ; and if you find a purchaser for this one, I have some others, which I will give to you. Ameer Ahmed did not really enter into the plot, though he pretended to do so. He informed the police, who formed a trap for the prisoner, and on the 12th or 13th June three or four policemen and an inspector, Mr. Wainwright, went to the house of Sultan Douad, where the transaction was to be gone into. A hole had been made in the ceiling of the room so that the police above could see what was going on below. A Marwaree personated the purchaser, and Rs. 400 was given to him to carry on the pretended purchase. After a little haggling on the part of the Marwaree the price of the note was fixed at Rs. 200, and the first prisoner said he could get some others which might be passed in the bank without any fear of detection. As the note was handed over to the Marwaree and from the Marwaree to Sultan Douad the police came upon the scene and arrested the prisoners. The two prisoners had so acted together throughout the whole affair that there was no doubt that if one was guilty the other was guilty also.

The broker Ameer, Tarrachund the Marwarree, Mr. Wainwright, and Ahmed Ali the Subedar, were called to support this statement by the learned counsel.

Dr. Barton in addressing the jury held that was a case got up by the police. It was very clear : about as clear as the case of the undertaker who made the coffin and only wanted a corpse. The police felt they must have a case in order to show their extraordinary dexterity in detecting crime, and so they hit on the prisoners ; and he would caution the jury against believing Ameer, who filled the missing like in the evidence, and was a very fit tool to be used by the police. Bombay would be an El Dorado, it must be pure indeed if no case was got, and as it was they only heard of one or two a year and he hoped the jury would consider well whether this one had been properly got up.

The first prisoner was found guilty of having in his possession a forged note intended to be used as genuine, and the other guil

very evidence. Now what says the prosecutor in his evidence? [The learned counsel here read the information against Mr. Bala, which we have already published, and then proceeded.] In support of that charge my learned friend comes here and says he shall prove that an aggravated assault was committed which calls for the most condign punishment. Now this is certainly a gross example of what is popularly known as bathos. In my learned friend's speech, at an early part he produced this paper (the subscription list) and pointed out this tear and said "Defendant seized my client's hands while this was in them and committed this piece of mischief on it." Now there is the tear which was not at all interfered, I am happy to say, with the progress of the subscription list, for the paper happens to be covered with names in the place where the tear took place. Now this charge of criminal force and mischief is a very serious charge, and if you refer to the Penal Code on the subject you will find it is a very serious charge. Criminal force is defined to be "when any person intentionally uses force to any person without that person's consent in order to committing of an offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or is likely to cause, injury or any annoyance to the person to whom the force is used." It is perfectly clear that there was no offence contemplated. Now, sir, it is I think so clear on such the evidence here that there can be no suggestion of any offence—offence I mean in the legal signification of the word. This was the last of a series of meetings called at this temple to discuss the question of Hinoo widow re-marriage, a question in regard to which it is perfectly well known and is admitted that certain Shastrees hold one opinion and certain others another—some saying that widow marriage is permitted by the Shastre and others saying it is not. Of course there is no reason at all why those gentlemen, who believe re-marriage of Hindoo widows is contrary to the tenets of their religion should not hold to that opinion. They are quite welcome to that opinion, ; nobody wishes to interfere with them in it—only opinion. I hope they may be soon brought to a better mind. Re-marriage is brought in by an Act of Council, and there can be no doubt as to the marriage of the lady and gentleman, who went to the ceremony on the 14th June—It was perfectly complete as far as the legality is concerned, and there can be no doubt that those persons who went there were guilty of no offence at all but were conducting themselves according to the law of the land. There can be no offence there, and it is perfectly competent for those who don't choose to be guided by the laws of the land to disapprove in a lawful way of the conduct of the persons who got married in that manner; and as far as this meeting is concerned they acted perfectly legitimately and I can see no possible objection to them. [Here a challenge thrown out to the members of the Widow Marriage Association to attend by their agent to discuss the matter. At all events there was no meeting to discuss the subject. Who got the best of the argument at the series of meetings we don't know. However, a meeting was finally held on the 20th of June. A great deal has been said about this being a private meeting, but I think it was shown that it was nothing of the kind. Gunesh, who is obviously an enthusiast—you can see that by his eye and by the excited way he gave his evidence that he is an enthusiast. He is a very respectable man no doubt but, takes an exceedingly strong view of this question, and he favoured the people at the temple with a very long, and no doubt a very able and eloquent speech in support of his views, but he is obliged to admit that there is an esoteric meaning in his words; he says that though you, or I, or any other unfortunate person who is not a twice born might see the notice in the newspaper that, whoever wishes to discuss the matter may attend, it is not set forth on the paper, nobody could go to the meeting but twice borns, and that although the paper invited all who wished to be convinced that re-marriage was illegal, that meant nobody but Brahmins. I don't see why a notice in a newspaper should be submitted to that interpretation. I might have been their intention to convey that idea. But there is no doubt that the invitation was a general one to attend a public meeting, and it is quite clear from what Gunesh himself said that there are Shudras who sympathise with the orthodox party in the question. The meeting was held in a place open to all Brahmins and Shudras, and it was generally known in the town that it was to take place and if Mahadeu Govind had a right to go to this meeting held in this public place without an invitation Bala had a right to go. And I say Gunesh insolently attempted to mislead the Court by pretending, or at least by pretending in his sworn information that Bala is not a Brahmin. Supposing it to be limited to Brahmins, as Gunnesh asserts, Bala had a right to attend as a Brahmin if not as one of the general public, and Gunesh Bapoojee has deliberately forsworn himself by distinctly saying in his sworn information that Bala is not a Brahmin by caste. Now, Sir, he was obliged after fencing with the matter with that dialectic skill for which some of his predecessors were so famous, to admit that Bala was a Senoy Brahmin—the Senoys being a division of the Brahmins, and though Senoys differ from other Brahmins from the circumstance that they add fish to their list of edibes they nevertheless are Brahmins for all intents and purposes, and if they like to lay themselves to study may become Shastrees. Now what an impudent attempt that was to impose upon the Court by the assertion that he is not a Brahmin at all or a Brahmin by caste when it turns out that he is, though he may differ as to what is right to eat, drink, or avoid. Now that being so, and it being established that on two important points he has given false evidence to the Court, as he stated in his original information that in the first place the meeting was a private one, whereas it was a public one, and second, that Bala was not a Brahmin, whereas he is a Brahmin, let us just see what we find him saying here to-day. Gunnesh, as I said already, is an enthusiast—his wholé demeanour, his eyes and face and general appearance show that. It would probably take but little to developé him into a fanatic, and I am willing to give that explanation to his conduct rather than charge him with deliberately perjury on this occasion. He allows himself to be run away with by his enthusiasm and the earnestness of his religious conviction; at all events let us hope so. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence, pointed out the discrepancies, and submitted that there had been no assault, that the defendant could not have exerted force in the posture he was in, and that the case was of such a trumpery character that the Court would not consider it for a moment.

The Magistrate—I don't think you need say much more, Mr. Scoble. I quite conclude that there was, as you say, something like an assault, but it is a very trivial affair, and I would be glad if those gentlemen would go away friends.

Serjeant Atkinson—I should like to make a few observations unless he is to apologise. My friend has taken an erroneous view of the law. It is not the amount of force, but the circumstances attending it aggravates it. There was a case in which a man simply took a hat from a gentleman's head, and the jury gave a verdict for £500 damages.

Mr. Scoble—That was in a civil court.

Serjeant Atkinson—I am not prepared to withdraw the case, unless my learned friend is prepared to accept an apology which we offer.

Mr. Scoble—Do you offer an apology?

Serjeant Atkinson—What is the use of asking such a question as that.

Mr. Scoble—If I am forced to go on by my learned friend, I am prepared to call witnesses to prove conclusively that there was no assault.

The Magistrate—I don't think this case need be carried any further. I have a marine court of enquiry at 2-30.

Mr. Scoble—All I have to say is that we went to the meeting as members of the public had a right to do. The list was handed round for signature and passed from somebody, who was sitting near us, and then left on the ground. It was picked up by Bala who was reading it when the prosecutor came up and seeing the list in the hand of the enemy attempted to snatch it from him. We are also prepared to prove that when the paper left the hands of my client it was not torn. We have the most complete answer to the case. It is not a question of any apology here, for we were in the exercise of an undoubted right to go to that meeting. We did nothing to interrupt the public peace or the tranquillity of the meeting.

The Magistrate—It does not appear from the evidence for the prosecution that you have done so much that I am prepared to deal with it under the Penal Code.

In the course of some discussion as to law on assaults,

Mr. Scoble remarked—I say if the time of the Police Magistrate is to be taken up with hearing a number of cases of this sort from the Hindoo community, this court will be turned into a court of first instance for the interpretation of the Hindoo Shastres. I submit that unless your Worship intends to go on with the case and hear me and the witnesses I have to produce, you will best consult the interests of the public and justice to the parties by putting an end to it. If you will hear me and the witnesses for the defendant, I am ready to go on, and I am satisfied that I shall prove conclusively that there is nothing in the case at all. I am prepared to go on with it, but as your Worship has suggested I am ready to leave it in your hands.

Serjeant Atkinson—I am sorry that Mr Scoble in his discretion has cast some reflection upon the prosecutor. I am sure he does not persist in a special imputation of perjury.

Mr. Scoble—There it is. The man swears that defendant is not a Brahmin and then says that he is.

His Worship—What the prosecutor meant, I suppose, was that he was not such a pure first class Brahmin as he himself is. I suppose he is not so as far as the Shastre is concerned, but that I don't know, and am not going to decide it. I have no doubt Gunesh acted as he considered for the best; and in the course of the proceedings there may have been some things to offend him, but there is nothing to hurt his body or anything like an indignity such as I should notice by considering it an assault, and therefore I think the parties should go away. Certainly I have not thrown any reflection on Gunesh, but I hope the parties will go away and live in peace during the rest of their lives.

Serjeant Atkinson—We rather wished for this statement from your Worship—that these reformers ought not, in prudence at least, to have attended this meeting.

The Magistrate—That I think is more than I am called upon to say. If I were obliged to give an opinion I should say that it was a place of public resort, but I think it is very undesirable that persons should meet for anything like violence or giving offence by language. I should say from my own knowledge it is a place of public resort, and they had a right to be there,—in fact Gunesh as much as said so himself—but I take it on myself to say I think as they were in their minority, they should have been quiet but still I think it would have been better if they had been silent when they were there, and it was very undesirable to create a disturbance.

Mr. Scoble—I don't think your Worship will go so far as to say that they did create a disturbance.

The Magistrate—No; but there was a strong feeling on each side, and it might have been better if the parties had not come into collision.

The parties were here leaving the Court when,

The Magistrate—Go away and fight it out in the newspapers. Let them marry their widows if they like. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—I suppose the other charge is withdrawn.

Serjeant Atkinson—Oh, yes, certainly.

The Magistrate—They had better all go that way.

The case against Mr. Bala was then dismissed, and the summons against the others withdrawn the hearing having lasted for about four hours.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Candlish rose (in the House of Commons on June 8) to move for a select committee "to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost of prosecuting the war in Abyssinia over the estimate." He said he did not mean to go into the question of the policy of the war. He thought that in 1867 the House concurred in the policy of undertaking the expedition, though they might not have concurred in the policy of opening diplomatic relations with a savage country. For himself he believed that the latter proceeding was very unadvisable. When, in November 1867, the right hon. gentleman, the member for Buckinghamshire, was at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked the House in committee of supply for a sum of £2,000,000 towards the expenses of the expedition, he said that the estimates which he then laid before Parliament had not been prepared with the precision of estimates usually laid before the House, because they had reference to expenditure in a distant country. They might, therefore, be described as rough estimates, but they were not careless estimates, and the confidence of the Government in them was by no means slight. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that if the war was ended by April, 1868, the expenditure would be £3,500,000 without the expense of replacing the forces of the Indian Government assisting in the expedition. With the expense of replacing those forces the amount would be £3,800,000 or £4,000,000. That statement was a most precise and definitive one, and it was followed in February, 1868, by a reply of the right hon. gentleman to a question of the hon. member for Peterborough to the effect that there was no reason to believe that the estimates for the Abyssinian expedition would be exceeded. Again, on the 16th of March, 1869, the hon. and gallant member for Truro asked the right hon. gentleman the member for Northamptonshire, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, a question on the same subject, to which the latter replied that the expenditure up to that time had not exceeded the sum of £3,500,000 in the event of the object of the expedition being accomplished by the end of April. On the 23rd of April the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech stated that the estimate for transport had been largely exceeded, and that, therefore, while two millions would defray the cost of the expedition up to the end of 1867, a further sum of £600,000 per month would be required, and that, therefore, the total cost of the expedition up to the end of May of that year might be estimated at £5,000,000. That estimate was made after the object of the expedition had been accomplished, and therefore at a time when the Government had ample means of ascertaining what the cost was likely to be. Speaking in March, 1869, the right hon. gentleman opposite said—"What the House has a right jealously to look at is the information that was supplied to it when it was called on to vote the money." The total expenditure, as appeared from a return published on the 4th of May last, was as follows: £6,800,000 incurred in India, £461,000 spent by the War-office at home, £1,262,000 by the Admiralty, and £250,000 by the India-office—making a total of £8,773,000. In other words, the actual expenditure was shown to be £5,000,000 in excess of the original estimate, and £3,500,000 in excess of the second and corrected estimate which was submitted to the House at the time the vote was given. These facts, he submitted, amply justified the proposition which he had placed upon the paper, and right hon. gentlemen opposite, he believed, far from objecting, in point of fact, invited this inquiry. (Sir Stafford Northcote—"Hear, hear.") While inquiry was pending, it was not for him to make charges against any person; but obviously there must have been grave and serious mistakes somewhere. He would assume that the representations made to the House were honestly made, according to the information which at the moment had reached the authorities. Mr. Turner, who supervised the expenditure on the part of the Government, wrote to say—"These totals, making altogether £5,000,000, will doubtless prove to be considerably under the actuals when brought to account rather than otherwise." And Major-General Jameson said—"Provided the expedition terminated on the 31st of May, it would not be safe to ask for less than £3,000,000," in addition to the £5,000,000.

Sir S. Northcote—No, in addition to the £3,000,000.

Mr. Candlish—At all events, in the opinion of the gallant officer £3,000,000 would be a safe amount for which to ask, and if the expedition lasted beyond the 31st of May a further charge of £600,000 would be requisite for every month beyond that day. Sir Robert Napier reached the coast with his forces in June; a that date, therefore, the expedition might fairly be taken to be at an end, but it might, perhaps, be necessary to allow another month for the removal of materials. In seeking an investigation into the expenditure of all this money the House was pressed in a strictly constitutional manner. Public money was strictly the property of which the House approved; and it would always maintain the honour of the country by making good an outlay, whether wisely or unwisely incurred, reserving to itself at a later period the right of full inquiry. In answer to the objection which might be possibly urged, that this motion came too late, and that the committee, if appointed, could not report during the present session, the hon. gentleman said that there had been no early opportunity of raising the question with effect, as, even yet, the official information was hardly complete; and the committee, though unable to report, would at least be able to lay upon the table the evidence which they had taken, and ask to be reappointed next session. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote—After the speech to which we have just listened I can hardly be doing wrong in seconding the motion—(cheers)—which I am quite as anxious to see adopted as the hon. gentleman. I desire this—first, upon general grounds, for, I think that the ground which the hon. member has taken is good and legitimate, and that if the course which he professes on the present occasion was more frequently adopted in cases where a large expenditure for a particular object has been sanctioned and then exceeded, it would conduce very much to economy and would have a very beneficial effect upon the executive Government in keeping them up to their duty. There can be no doubt that war is always a very wasteful business, and if a cause be a tolerably good one, we know very well that a good deal of public enthusiasm is excited, which enables the Government to obtain the sanction of Parliament to their proposals, and to appreciate any discussion which might have the effect of weakening their hands while engaged in hostilities. After the war is over, there is too often a tendency to make the best of a bad business, to say, "The money is gone, and now there is nothing to do but to pay the bill." And so one great expenditure after another gets hushed up and slurred over in a way not for the public interest. I think the hon. gentleman—if I may say so—has acted very discreetly and entirely in conformity with that which ought to be the course of conduct of this House in bringing forward a motion at the time and in the manner in which he has done. He has avoided saying anything which could give any offence whatever; and I thank him, on the part of my late colleagues and myself, for the language in which he has couched the remarks which he has just addressed to us. I can assure him that we warmly reciprocate his desire to have this matter entirely cleared up. That is one reason why I support the motion. Another is, that I am confident, before this question is examined into before a select committee, and comes to be really probed by the examination of documents and of witnesses, it will be found that, although it may be said we were to a certain extent to blame for using language which may have given the House an impression of greater certainty on our parts than we ought to have felt, yet it will, I believe, appear that throughout we acted perfectly *bona fide*, and that the information which we laid before the House and the grounds upon which we ourselves acted were grounds such as would have justified any ministers in our position in taking the course which we actually adopted. I hope, moreover, and I believe it will appear, that the excess which was, unfortunately, incurred was an excess for which we were not responsible, and for which the circumstances of the war will fully account. I admit that when the hon. member says we mentioned £3,500,000 or £4,000,000 as the probable cost of the expedition, supposing it would last till April, and when at a later period we named £5,000,000 as the probable amount, and that when some 8 or 10 months afterwards it turns out that the estimate has been exceeded by the amount stated by the hon. member, that is a matter which *primâ facie* requires explanation and defence. But I would ask him to bear in mind that the House and the country were perfectly aware that these estimates were necessarily of a very rough and uncertain character. It was part of the case urged against us by some gentlemen that we should not have entered into this war at all, because we were undertaking an expedition at short notice into a wholly unknown country, where it was impossible to say beforehand what means and appliances we should meet with—whether we should find the ordinary supplies of provisions, whether we should find any means of transport, whether we should even find a proper supply of water. We knew that we should also be pressed for time, and that if the expedition did not come to a conclusion by the end of April or the beginning of May we should lose a whole season. We knew that the health of the troops would suffer, that great misfortunes might be apprehended if they were compelled to remain in the country for another season, and that during the whole time they were there the difficulty in supplying our troops with provisions in that unknown country would be very great. Under these circumstances, not having time to communicate as rapidly as we could have wished to do with the base of our operations at Bombay and the country of Abyssinia in which the operations were to be carried on, and knowing how long it would take to send out supplies from this country, it was necessary to give a considerable latitude to those upon whose judgment we relied and to whom we entrusted the safety of the expedition. (Hear.) The principal directions we gave to General Sir R. Napier and also to the Government of Bombay, who were charged with the organisation of the expedition, were—"Take care, whatever you do, that you do not incur any disaster. Take care that you do not compromise the safety of the British troops or the honour of the British name. Ask for what you require. Do the matter as economically as you can, but do not let it fail for want of proper provisions and supplies." (Hear, hear.) In that way we in England necessarily put ourselves to a great extent in the hands of those who had to organise the expedition—the Government of Bombay and Sir R. Napier. We endeavoured as well as we could to form an estimate of what the expenditure would be. We knew the force of men that was required, and with the aid of the Admiralty and the War-office we endeavoured to calculate the cost of the supplies that it would be necessary to send from this country, and the cost of the transport. By the aid of officers who had had experience in the Persian and other campaigns we formed as good an estimate as possible of the probable cost of the force while it was under arms. But we had no estimate supplied to us from the seat of war or from Bombay that we could lay upon the table of the House, or for which we could hold the Government of Bombay responsible. I may say that I mentioned this to the House when the second vote was asked for. I laid upon the table a return, from which I quoted some passages in March last; and in regard to which I said that the information was not so full or so accurate as we could wish, but that we hoped and believed that the sum we were asking for would be sufficient. It now turns out that we were considerably under the mark, because we under-estimated the expenditure that had already occurred, and because we had not foreseen certain events that occurred after the period at which we fixed the termination of all expenditure. When I say that we put ourselves in the hands of the Government of Bombay and of General Sir R. Napier in regard to the expenditure, I am not attempting or desiring to throw any blame upon the Government of Bombay or the Commander-in-Chief on account of the extra cost of the expedition. I should call it very discreditable on the part of the home Government if we attempted to shift on the Government of Bombay any of the responsibility that properly belonged to ourselves. I wish further and besides to bear my testimony in the most emphatic manner—and the more so because I think that hitherto very scant justice has been done to the Government of Bombay—to the excellent manner in which they performed the very difficult service that was pressed upon them. Perhaps I may be allowed, as an evidence of the difficulties with which the Government of Bombay had to contend, to read a few passages from a letter which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald addressed to me in reference to the debate in this House in March last:—

'The charges appear to be that the Government of Bombay has committed the country to an expenditure "monstrously" differing from their estimate; that they have failed since the close of the expedition to send a proper account of the actual cost; and that the expenditure has been reckless and extravagant. As regards the first point, I wish to say that at no time have I ventured to give any estimate of the probable cost. The preparations had not been completed a month after the arrival of the first troops, when it was obvious to every one here that it was impossible to form even an approximate estimate; and if I had been required to give one I should have declined. We were called on to make provision for 40,000 men and 30,000 animals, and it was necessary that this should be done at once and without the least delay, to insure the early departure of the expedition. The sudden call of this magnitude deranged the prices in a way to defy calculation, so that we were driven to have recourse to the most distant markets. Further, from the complete ignorance that existed as to the country whither the force was sent, everything had to be provided, not only food for the troops and followers, but hay for the animals, and even firewood for the men. Even at home, where there is nothing that cannot be procured from manufacturers accustomed to supply the ordinary demands of the market, our task would not have been an easy one. But here articles had to be provided the manufacture of which was unusual and almost unknown. For instance, when the preparations for the expedition were commenced, there were but 13 spare water-tanks in the dock-yard. We had to provide, and did provide, in an incredibly short space of time a sufficient number to carry more than 2,000,000 of gallons of water. I was told at first by the contractors that so unusual was the manufacture that no contract could be taken for the supply of more than 40, or at the utmost 50, per week. From our ignorance of the country no one could say whether the expedition would last two months or two years, and under such circumstances no one in the House or out of it could at that time have understood that any "estimate," properly speaking, could pretend to be, or was put forward as, a calculation upon sufficient and reliable data. As regards the delay in rendering an account, even if there had been delay, the circumstances I have referred to would have been, I think, a sufficient explanation. The expenditure had been made, it may almost be said, at every port east of Suez—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Madras, Aden, Bushire, Muscat, and a dozen places in the Red Sea, and made, too, under different authorities independently. And the number of vouchers already examined exceeds 25,000 and the net charges actually audited and reported to the Imperial Government amounted to £6,618,000. These have been regularly sent home month by month as fast as the audit was completed. These figures I think not only disprove any charge of delay, but I believe I may challenge the production of any instance of a similar expenditure being so quickly and completely rendered.'

(Hear hear.) I mention these facts in order to show the pressure put upon the Government of Bombay, and to explain why we could not receive the information as rapidly as was necessary to enable us to lay trustworthy estimates before the House. It was impossible to receive these accounts so as to enable us in March to know what the real amount of the expenditure would be. It may be said that this was a very bad and unbusiness-like transaction, but all I can say is that if you examine the circumstances of any other war you will find that precisely the same thing has occurred on all former occasions. And if we consider in the case of the Abyssinian expedition the great hurry in which the thing was done and the wide area from which the supplies were drawn, I think it is very much to the credit of the Indian and Bombay Government, that they have been able to present so complete an account within so short a time as 10 months after the conclusion of the expedition. And I am right in stating that this has been done, and that the total amount falls within the estimate given [illegible] matters, however, will be well sifted before a committee, and upon their report Parliament will be enabled to pronounce a judgment. All I ask is that the final decision of Parliament should be suspended until the matter has been completely inquired into. And although the committee will be unable to finish its labours this session, much useful work may be done by ascertaining what information is required, and the quarters from which it may be best obtained, and by framing questions to be sent out to India and answered before another session. There will also be an opportunity, no doubt, of personally examining officers who may be able to throw light on the subject. I believe that Mr. Turner is now in this country, and others connected with the store departments may either be in this country or may be invited to come over to give evidence. I am aware it may be said that my colleague and myself might have begun to make our arrangements at an earlier date. All that I can say is that we hoped against hope up to the last moment, and until political events happened in Abyssinia of such a character as to leave us no alternatives but to commence operations. No doubt by beginning so late, the accidents of the season, and the absence of sufficient officers, made the preparations more hurried than we could have wished, and hurry in such a case means increased expenditure. (Hear, hear.) It was found that time was running very close, and although it was calculated that the campaign would be finished by the end of April or the beginning of May it was impossible to tell what would occur, and whether the force might not have to remain there during the whole year. It was, therefore, necessary to order large supplies to be sent out. Supplies which would have been necessary if the campaign had been prolonged were to a great extent wasted, or had to be brought back, at a time when the monsoon was adverse to navigation, and thus in various ways unlooked-for expenditure was incurred at the close of the expedition. The late Government court inquiry; they are prepared to take any blame that may be fairly found to attach to them. At the same time they think the inquiry with considerable confidence that the verdict will be one upon the whole very decidedly in their favour, and creditable to the Government of India, and particularly that of Bombay.

Mr. Mundella was sure the House would be as content as he was that the right hon. baronet anticipated him in rising to second the motion; but he would have been better satisfied if the right hon. baronet had not in the latter part of his speech, elaborately defended and excused the lavish expenditure to which we have been subjected. It appeared to him that much of the defence the right hon. gentleman had put forward was not exactly founded upon fact, for the circumstances which were supposed to have caused the extraordinary expenditure were all known and calculated upon beforehand, and it was anticipated that the campaign would finish when it did. It was said that the original estimates were of a rough and uncertain character, and that we had no estimates from Bombay or from the seat of war; but the right hon. gentleman, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting them, said that the estimates had been subjected to several investigations and to the criticism and judgment of the most experienced men, and that, after considerable inquiry, even in the distant places where the expenditure must to a great extent arise, they were offered with a confidence which was by no means slight. Moreover, the statement that these were rough estimates could not apply to the 23rd April, when the war was actually finished. In military and commercial circles the Abyssinian war was regarded as a great scandal, and the expenditure as having exceeded almost all precedent. He did not wish to cast reflections upon the late Government, nor upon the gallant officer in command of the army; but there was fault somewhere, and it was but right that a committee should immediately investigate the matter, not only that the country might have the satisfaction of knowing what had become of the extra five millions, but that it might also prevent such extravagance in the future. If we were to be again involved in war it would probably not be a little war with some barbarous prince, but it might be a great war with some civilised nation; and the question was whether in such a case we were again to waste all our resources at the very outset, and so involve the country in immense expenditure and risk. It was well known there was the grossest mismanagement in Abyssinia, that the army sent there was out of all proportion to the work to be done, and that the freights surpassed anything ever known in this country. He had on the authority of contractors that such things as these occurred—a ship was chartered to take out compressed hay at so much the voyage and at so much per day demurrage; when the captain arrived out with his cargo he was kept waiting for months, charging demurrage, the mules on shore dying meanwhile; he was then ordered away to an Indian port, where he was kept waiting for months; he was then ordered out to sea to throw the cargo overboard; that order being countermanded, he was told, "We don't want the hay; take it away, and do what you please with it;" and he, knowing where he could find a good market, went and sold it and brought home the proceeds to his owners. Numbers of vessels had been kept lying for months under demurrage in Annesley Bay and off Bombay, and the captains had then been ordered to throw their precious freights overboard. At the close of the war 6,000 mules and horses, which had been collected at Suez at an enormous cost, were given away for an old song. Then 500 women were taken from India to grind corn for the sepoys in Abyssinia; but they never did grind any corn. Men who had seen something of the wars of the last quarter of a century in India, America, and Italy, and who had been with the Austrian army and with the Danish army, said they never witnessed such extravagance as they saw in Abyssinia. It was a war of gold, and altogether a disgrace to us, reflecting the greatest discredit upon those who had the organisation and management of it. Under these circumstances the House would do well to suspend its judgment and not come to the conclusion that everything was done that could be done, that all things ought to be made pleasant, and that the waste of money could not be prevented. In justice to the British taxpayer he urged investigation.

Mr. Eastwick had hoped that the debate would have terminated with the speech of the right hon. baronet, who made such a satisfactory statement. As it had been continued, and the hon. member for Sheffield had preferred such strong charges, he would say he felt certain of this that, should the matter be referred to a select committee, the zeal and energy of the Bombay Government would receive a more full acknowledgment than it had yet received. He believed that only those who had been concerned in such a task could fully appreciate the labour of organising an expedition which comprised 15,000 fighting men. Of course, the marvels of Bombay were not able to supply the required stores, and therefore it was necessary to send to other parts of the world to get them, and we were simultaneously buying mules in the Dardanelles, Spain, and in St. Petersburg. When so many demands were being met, was it possible to form any just estimate of the expenditure? It was utterly impossible, and the Government would have been justified in declining to publish any estimate. The Bombay Government and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald devoted all their time and energy to keeping down the expenses, but many things occurred which it was quite impossible to foresee. The Government were perfectly right in selecting the best general they could, and committing everything to him; and Sir Robert Napier changed his mind and required a force of 12,000, to be augmented by 2,000. The original estimate for six months' stores was increased to one for 12 months' stores. When the campaign terminated earlier than it had been anticipated a vast amount of stores remained on hand, and it would have been better and cheaper to have left them at Annesley Bay than to have removed them, because it was not possible to sail transports without steamers; indeed, after some vessels had remained for several weeks, it was found to be the cheapest course to throw their cargoes into the sea. When all these things came to be considered it would certainly be found that there was no reason to impute blame to the authorities; on the contrary, they would receive much greater credit than had been given to them by the country.

Sir C. Wingfield observed that it had been left to Sir Robert Napier to determine the strength and composition of the force, and he believed no one was prepared to say that he took too large a force. He did not know what resistance or physical difficulties he would have to encounter, and if he had failed, having had full discretion left him, it would not have been enough for him to say that he had miscalculated the campaign. Was the right hon. gentleman, then, in error to leave it entirely to Lord Napier to determine the strength of the force? He thought not. It was impossible for him to calculate the difficulties that lay in the way of the enterprise, and the only thing he could do was to trust the commander, and give him freedom to select what force the nature of the enterprise might require. Sir Robert Napier merely said to the Government of Bombay, "I want so many thousand men; put them down in Abyssinia and give me the means of moving them there." It rested with the Government of Bombay to provide transport and carriage in Abyssinia. Whether they had provided it at a reasonable rate, or whether they had incurred needless expenditure was a point which required minute inquiry; £4,230,000—nearly half the entire cost—was spent in sea transport; including coals, the cost of the transport was nearly £5,000,000. That did appear to him an excessive sum, and he could not but think that inquiry would show it was a lavish and needless expenditure. On this point inquiry was urgently needed. Pending that inquiry, he received with some reservation the assurance of the right hon. baronet that the Governor of Bombay deserved the thanks of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Sykes said the expedition had from the first occasioned surprise on both sids of the House. It originated with three members on the Liberal side, who advocated it on the ground of the insulted dignity of Great Britain, her Majesty's representative having been imprisoned by a barbarian. Two of those members were no longer in the House; the third was still a member. The other side took it up as a capital card, thinking that a great deal of credit might be got out of it by acknowledging the honour of the country. They certainly deserved great credit for the masterly manner in which the thing had been done, and the ability and judgment displayed by Lord Napier. But, unhappily, it had occasioned very considerable expense indeed—far beyond what had been anticipated by the Government themselves. At an early period of the year, when discussing the subject, he stated that the transports employed were badly found, and the cost per month would amount to 40 lacs. If the expedition lasted six months there would therefore be £2,400,000 for transports alone, and if 12 months £4,800,000. That was independent of coals. The Government had the same sources of intelligence which he possessed—namely, information from Bombay, and they should have known this fact as he knew it. Neither in policy nor justice should the taxpayers of the country have been called on to bear such an amount of taxation—approaching to a sum of £10,000,000—for what? A phantom, to redeem the honour of the country for a few Europeans, including Mr. Cameron, who had no business in Abyssinia at all. The whole thing might have been managed by native agency for £30,000 or £40,000. As for prestige—he had some knowledge of India, having seen a good deal of it, and he might say there was not one in a million that had ever heard of Abyssinia. So far as the military operations were concerned, nothing could be more satisfactory. The manner in which General Napier had relays provided along his line of march till he got to Magdala did him infinite credit. He could not, however, but have wished all this money been spent in the country having terminated before the time anticipated by the Government? In July, 1868, a gentleman, who resided for six months at Zoulla, came to him and said he had seen transports from Suez loaded with hay collected in Syria, and others from Bombay, where hay was not grown. What became of it? These transports lay in Annesley Bay, and some never delivered their cargoes at all. Then the quantity of coal supplied at an increased price was very large indeed. He had moved for a return with reference to those different matters, but it had not yet been produced. The Under-Secretary for India had informed him that the order for the return was sent to Bombay on the 20th of August last, but the required statement had not yet been received. The order had been repeated, and when produced he had no doubt it would, to a great extent, explain the increase of the estimate, without at all in his opinion affecting the character of the Bombay Government, and certainly not of Lord Napier. Another cause of waste had been the purchase of mules in Syria, where they cost £40, and in Spain, where they cost £80 per head, while in Abyssinia they might have been had for £4. What became of those mules? Many thousands of them had been left on the coast of Abyssinia when we came away. With regard to all beyond the mere question of expense of the expedition, he thought it was quite necessary that an inquiry should be instituted, and the country would thank them for having conceded it so readily.

Captain Beaumont said that the case was that a number of their fellow-countrymen were unfortunately detained at a long distance from this country, and in order to rescue them the country had spent £10,000,000, though a much smaller sum would have sufficed for the purpose. Under these circumstances it behoved the House to inquire into the causes of that unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. Otway observed that unquestionably there had been a great excess of expenditure over the estimate, and that circumstance formed a proper subject for inquiry. Therefore it did not seem desirable to enter now into a discussion of every matter which had been referred to that evening, and if the right hon. gentleman opposite had concluded his remarks with the expression of his desire that the House should suspend judgment until the committee made its report the debate might then have ended. However, after stating that there were three departments connected with the expedition—the home Government, the Government of Bombay, and the department of the expedition under Lord Napier—the right hon. gentleman went on to declare his satisfaction with the economical proceedings of each, and to express his conviction that the result of the inquiry would prove entirely creditable to the late Government. Now, prophecies with regard to Abyssinia had been very frequently made on the part of the right hon. gentleman, but he trusted that the proposed inquiry might verify to some extent the hopes of the right hon. gentleman. The statements made in the House that evening showed that a strong impression existed in the country that there had been a lavish and unnecessary expenditure in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. That was a necessary subject for inquiry, and the motion of the hon. member for Sunderland had the entire concurrence of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Walpole would have been glad if the right hon. member who made the motion had also proposed to inquire into the causes of the Abyssinian war. (Hear, hear.) Charges had been made of great hurry and great expenditure in connection with that expedition, but his knowledge of war led him to believe that on the occasion in question hurry meant economy, and he regretted the acerbity of some of the observations which had been addressed to the House.

Sir J. Elphinstone was glad that the committee was to be granted, but, judging from the observations of the hon. member for Chatham, he did not think it likely that the Government would approach the inquiry with any spirit of fairness. Still, in justice to Mr. Cameron, who had been most undeservedly attacked, he should like to see the whole matter inquired into. In reference to the observation of the hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen, who said that Abyssinia was full of mules—(laughter)—he must observe that though there were mules enough there for a shooting party or a small number of persons, yet he believed that for the supply of a single regiment with the necessary mules the resources of Abyssinia would be absorbed in a single day. With regard to expenditure, he had always noticed that as soon as shipowners and manufacturers had grown rich on warlike expeditions they immediately began to grumble when the bill came to be paid. ("Hear," and laughter.) The Abyssinian expedition had shown that the arm of this country could reach any part of the globe, and by adding to the prestige of the nation, would tend in future to prevent similar expeditions.

Mr. Ayrton suggested that, as there was much important business before the House, the discussion might now be allowed to close. It was not the desire of the Government to say one word to prejudge the inquiry. Their duty in connection with the expedition had been very simple, and consisted in paying the demands which accrued from the arrangements made by the late Government. They had had simply to consider the allocation of the charges between the British Exchequer and the Government of India, and the present Government, therefore, had no prejudices on the question, and desired only to approach the subject with an impartial mind.

Mr. Alderman Lusk said that though the House had been told a great deal about enormous charges for freight, the charges made were not extraordinary at all. They amounted to about £1 per ton per month at a time when there were but few ships in the market, and if the required number of ships had not been obtained in consequence of not offering a fair price for them, the Government would then have been accused of bungling and mismanagement. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words in reply from Mr. Candlish, the motion was agreed to.

DANCING.

No two people regard dancing in the same way; and if you happen to be rather fond of it, or quite the reverse, you have no refuge of appeal from the sarcasm or the argument of your opponent. At what point of intellectual culture does a man begin to think dancing absurd? At what point of age or corpulency is it proper that a woman should desist from dancing? Should one be ashamed to confess a fondness for dancing?

I take it that dancing, to begin with, is a natural expression of joy, and ought to be satisfactory to the person who thus manifests his delight. I need not go back to the times of Greece and Rome—indeed, I will venture to skip history from the creation of man up till last Tuesday afternoon. I was then crossing Westminster Bridge. There appeared on the pavement a large, rough, raw-boned, ruddy-visaged navvy, who carried his moleskin-jacket in his hand. Now, this navvy was so drunk as to be wholly oblivious of the persons and things around him. There was nothing visible on his face but an intense, rubicund happiness, which manifested itself in a broad and rather vacuous smile. But to give further expression to his strong inner delight, the navvy began to dance—no mad jig or boisterous reel, but a measured and stately performance, in which he alternately turned out each foot and admiringly surveyed his leg as it described slow semi-circles in the air. He extended his moleskin-jacket by the arms, as if it were some graceful and gracious partner; and, with appropriate and beautiful gestures he slowly waltzed round and round, seeing nothing, and caring for nothing but the motion of his arms and legs. The performance was picturesque and suggestive. It seemed to me, in reading George Eliot's *Spanish Gipsy*, that the mind of the authoress was too analytic and self-conscious to permit her to convey a full and perfect sense of *abandon* in the impassioned dancing of Fedalma. I could not help hoping that Fedalma did *not* think herself absurd. But here was the real ecstacy—the thorough delight in dancing *per se*, with no concern for its effect, with no thought of the spectators. The man was thoroughly happy; and he danced, "but as the linnet sings."

Whether the young men of our day like dancing or not, they contrive to dance as if they detested it. A good many of them, when the hostess insists upon introducing them to her partner, rise with a piteous smile of resignation, go through the ceremony of introduction languidly, and take up a position upon the floor with some profoundly weary remark, addressed to their companion, about the impossibility of being able to remember the figures. In quadrille dancing, especially, matters have been cut down to the severest forms. An awkward and stiff walk is the prescribed method of "getting through" a quadrille; the rough jolting of the last figure is entered into with a shug of protest, and the performance closes with a sigh of relief, the brisk circle dances, such as the polka, mazurka, Highland Schottische, and the like, have for a long time been banished, leaving the waltz to monopolise the rapid movement. But the empire of the waltz is again being invaded by these dances; and there are not wanting girls in most houses who own their liking for a "rattling good polka." This last phrase, be it understood, is a smoking-room phrase. I don't mean that the girls who like polkas would use these words, although they have got to speaking about "dukes," "hardlines," and so on.

By observing a good many instances, I have arrived at a theory of the estimation in which dancing is held by people who dance. I believe, so far as young men are concerned, that they